The Pictorial Times

VOL. V.—NO. 108.] SATURDAY, APRIL 5. 1845. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

RECENT COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION.

CICERO said of a man who had ploughed up the ground where his father lay buried — "Hoc est verè colere monumentum patris"—this is really cultivating one's father's memory. The pun, its subject considered, was not very decent; but still we can never accord attention to any measure of Sir Robert Peel, having reference to our industrial interests, without this story forcibly recurring to our memory. Sir Robert Peel is cultivating most assiduously his father's memory: he is raising to that memory the noblest of monuments, by a series of measures, all which are in process of proving the wisdom and foresight of the father, and the short comings and incompetence of the son.

It was the glory of the father that he contributed to the enrichment of his country; it may be the pride of his son that he has lavished his country's wealth on the foreigner—so crippling the home producer, that it is only by a sacrifice of his property he can obtain a market at all. The folly which enacted, the folly which maintains that system of currency, so curiously arranged that it shall produce, with the utmost certainty, the largest amount of evil and the smallest amount of good—this folly is indeed a riddle that may "be unriddled by and by;" but our inability to explain its source should not blind us to the fact of its existence.

Sir Robert Peel takes great credit to himself for the liberality that has marked his recent commercial legislation; and in a work put forth by a late distinguished member of his Cabinet, the views, in reference to which that legislation has been conducted, is explained, as clearly as views are explicable that have reference to no very distinct principles. The measures to which we allude are, indeed, based upon principles, and principles evidently just. The charge to be made against the Minister is, that the relation between his measures and his avowed principles is not clear enough; indeed, although his measures have a certain tendency that way, so slightly is that tendency evinced, that a doubt is raised as to the sincerity of his professions.

Mr. Gladstone's language is, at times, of a cast that invites the belief he is not unfavourable to the cause of justice to the producer. He can find no higher justification of the measures which, at his instigation, Parliament has been led to adopt, than that these measures are "the best means of enabling the skill and labour of England to find their full value in the market of the world," and that they tend "to enable the workman to approach his work on better terms."

Now, we take it that these are the principles to which we are to hold our recent commercial policy relates, and to these principles do we give no faint assent. They are sound principles, wise principles; and not only sound and wise, but the only principles which are so. Lord Bacon tells us that the final cause of all laws, ordinances, and sanctions, is the well-being of the citizen—"Finis enim et scopus quem leges intuere atque ad quem jussiones et sanctiones suas dirigere debent non alius est quam ut cives feliciter degant." We applaud the Minister — all laud to the Legislature!

Alas! how imperfectly are these principles worked out. All that is to be done is, that slowly and cautiously protection to British industry is to be withdrawn; the protective system gradually — slily we had nearly written — abandoned; and the first step in this direction of liberalism to be the using "every effort to disburden of all charges, so far as our law is concerned, the materials of industry." Liberal as is Mr. Gladstone, we fear he would not suffer a liberal construction to be put on these words. A liberal construction, say we? Would he suffer anything like *literal* construction? We trow not.

The sons of Zeruiah — the men of the money mart — the traffickers in exchanges — the bulls, bears, and all such uncaged monsters — obedient, indeed, to the Van Amburgh of Tamworth — are every bit too strong for Mr. Gladstone. He is buried, we fear, in all the darkness of the Bullion Report; and in his mind the prosperity of England owes its existence to the ministerial wisdom, legislatorial delusion, and popular supineness of 1819. "To disburden of all charges the national industry," would be a glorious thing; and if, in all sincerity of heart, Mr. Gladstone would address himself to such a work, he would leave behind him "a name good men would not willingly let die." But what are the materials of industry, except those things which are necessary to the existence of industry; and in *this* catalogue has the means of exchange, has *money* no place? Can industrial operations be carried on, and if so, by what magic process?—without money? Can there be industry without men, and men without food, and food without the opportunity of rendering labour valuable?

A literal construction, therefore, of Mr. Gladstone's words would necessitate the opinion—he intended to free us from the shackles of those unjust money laws, which so far from aiding "industry," deny to it the compensation that is its fair due.

Mr. Gladstone, however, 'tis easy to see, means nothing of the sort by these words. "Materials of industry" are, in his opinion, the mere "raw material," upon which the carpenter's saw, the smith's hammer works — which the swift shuttle hurries through the loom — the "materials," in short, which, by the implements of industry, are wrought into commodities of utility or beauty.

Whatever wisdom may belong to Mr. Gladstone's scheme, it can purchase no substantial good to the Operative, seeing that it stops well short of the great and crying grievance under which the operative labours. Our recent commercial legislation may set free many of the "materials of industry," but it has not released from any one of its chains one of the chief of these "materials"—namely, money. Bricks are we to make, but straw is denied us. We are to fill the markets of the world with the palpable evidences of our genius, our enterprise, our untiring invention, our unfailing perseverance. In every Bourse of the civilised world is our wealth to be spoken of. Our merchant prows are to dare the most inhospitable seas, and seek the remotest coasts, carrying to the farthest ends of the earth the tidings of our greatness. But those by whom the proud design is to be worked out — those who are to exalt their country more than ever did a Kaisar in the full career of his conquest — those whose "industry" is to be fruitful of such striking results, are so to be dealt with that their labour shall have no reward—that the foreigner, or the capitalist shall alone benefit by their exertions.

There is hardly a sacrifice in a commercial or financial point of view we would not willingly make to see abolished, for ever and aye, our atrocious money laws. This is the day of conversions. New lights have broken in upon statesmen's minds. Lord John Russell, who praised the corn laws at Huntingdon, finds at Westminster that they are the extremest of folly; Sir Robert Peel has discovered the desirableness of liberal policy; Sir James Graham has largely altered his notions on many an important subject; whilst Lord Palmerston, whilom so strenuous in the Conservative cause, joins heart and hand with such patriots as those that recognise in Mr. Hume the sublimity of statesmanship.

Now seeing there is such a disposition about, especially amongst public men, to reconsider their opinions, we must hope that Mr. Gladstone will not fail speedily to review his remarks upon our recent commercial legislation, and estimate afresh the benefits his measures have conferred, or are likely to confer, upon the country.

If he is, and we have no right to doubt it, really desirous to yield any substantial advantage to those in whom we recognise the producing classes, the course is open before him. A glorious crown will be the prize of the victor. Not only may he improve the material condition of the great masses of the population, but he may avert a calamity which, if our present monetary policy is persevered in, cannot fail to eventuate in consequences most disastrous.

Would that our public men, instead of shrinking from such thoughts, could often entertain them—ponder on the matter, instead of crying as they now do, "Tush! it is well; tush! it is well."

Sooner or later, the question *will* thrust itself on public attention; and then, when the people learn how they have been be-



TAKING THE VEIL.

guiled, we envy not the position of those who have been dupers. The national indignation will not be diminished by the fact, that amongst those who have pleaded the most strenuously for the continuance of those atrocious laws, there are some who resisted most strenuously their imposition, at the time that imposition — *imposition* in more senses than one — was proposed.

INVESTITURE OF A SISTER OF MERCY AT BERMONDSEY.

On Monday a young lady was invested with the holy habit and religious veil of a Sister of Mercy, at the Convent of Mercy, Bermondsey. The ceremony took place in the church of the Most Holy Trinity, which adjoins the convent. The sacred edifice was crowded with spectators of the higher classes of society, who appeared to take the deepest interest in the imposing proceedings. Miss Zimmer, the postulant, having communicated in the morning, first appeared in her secular dress at the ceremony. At the appointed hour (noon) all the religious assembled, put on their church cloaks, and lighted their candles. The following divines officiated: — The Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Revs. G. Foley, North, Butlar, Collingridge, Bowman, Cotter, Horrabin, Ringrove, Bamber, and O'Neale. The postulant took her place between the superioress of the convent and an assistant, and on her knees asked the blessing of the former and her own religious name. At a given signal the choir sang the hymn *Gloriosa Virginum*. The hymn finished, the celebrant bishop repeated, "Ora pro eâ, sancta Dei Genetrix." He then blessed a wax candle, and placed it on the altar, and having put incense into the thuribles and blessed it, he sprinkled the candle with holy water, incensed it, and presented it lighted to the postulant, saying — "Accipe, filia charissima, lumen corporale, in signum luminis interioris, ad repellendas omnes tenebras ignorantiæ, vel erroris." The bishop next preached a sermon suitable to the occasion from these words: — "Behold, we have left all things, and have followed thee." The sermon ended, the superioress and her assistant conducted the postulant to the grate of the altar, where, kneeling, she was interrogated as follows: — Celebrant: My child, what do you demand? Postulant: The mercy of God and the holy habit of religion. Celebrant: Is it of your own free will that you demand the holy habit of religion? Postulant: Yes, my lord. After some further questions and answers and prayers, the parties arose, made a genuflection, and retired, when the postulant put off her secular dress, and the religious habits having been blessed by the bishop, she was clad in them, as well as in the blessed veil. She then became a novice, and at the conclusion of the initiatory rites the bishop sprinkled her with holy water; the assistant directing her to rise, made with her a genuflection to the Holy Sacrament, and conducted her to the superioress, to whom she kneeled. The latter raising her embraced her. The novice then embraced the other religious, to whom she bowed before and after the embrace. The choir then sang the Psalm, "Ecce quam bonum, et quam jucundum habitare fratres in unum." The psalm ended, the religious retired in the same order in which they entered.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, March 31.

Lord J. Russell gave notice that he would on Friday call the attention of the House to that portion of the message of the American President which related to the Oregon territory.

Imprisonment for Debt.—In reply to a question from Lord Duncan, Sir J. Graham repeated his answer of a former evening, to the effect that on the whole the Bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt for sums under 20*l.* worked well, and he could not therefore consent to any proposition having for its object the re-enactment of that power of imprisonment. The Right Hon. Baronet also stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Divett, that it was desirable to have still further experience of its operation before extending the measure to Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. Wakley and Sir C. Napier had each of them notices on the paper of amendments to the order of the day for going into committee of supply—Mr. Wakley's relating to the Post Office, Sir C. Napier's for inquiring into the state of the navy. Both Hon. Members were in the House for some time, but having left for a few minutes, they found, on their return, amidst a good deal of laughter, that the House was already in supply. Of this they subsequently complained, but Sir R. Peel explained that the Speaker, after disposing of other business, delayed five minutes before putting the motion for committee of supply. There was not the slightest disposition to pursue anything like sharp practice with respect to either of the motions which the Hon. Gentlemen had placed upon the paper.

The Navy.—Mr. Corry moved the navy estimates, stating the various votes which it was found necessary to increase, as well as those which they were in a condition to reduce, and explaining the reasons which justified either. The chief changes are already familiar to the public from the financial statement of Sir. R. Peel.—Sir C. Napier then proceeded to address the committee upon the state of the navy, and more particularly that of the steam navy. Before the House granted more money for the repair and construction of ships and steamers, it ought to have before it the various returns for which he had moved, but which he had been unable to obtain from Ministers, respecting the state in which the navy was at present. He then repeated the objections which he has urged on many recent occasions against the present system of naval construction, insisting that, though we had at present nominally a large fleet, we should find it impossible, in case of war, to man and send fifty ships of the line to sea within twelve months. Before another farthing was voted for the construction of steamboats, we ought to have a commission of scientific men appointed to examine the principles on which they should be built. He pointed out in detail the defects in our steam frigates, and observed that in our twenty-four steam sloops, there was not one where all the machinery might not be destroyed by the effect of a single shot. He had intended to have moved for the appointment of a commission to inquire into this subject, but for the present he had been defeated by the adroit management of the Government.—Sir G. Cockburn said there could be no doubt but many of the steam-vessels alluded to by the gallant commodore were built at a time when the construction of large war steamers was but little understood. Still he denied that they were useless. On the contrary, they were all at sea in the execution of their duty, which they performed very efficiently. With respect to the construction of vessels of war there was no fixed principle upon which they could proceed with the utmost confidence that it was the best. During the war England was almost the only country which had not a scientific establishment for the construction of ships of war, and yet England did very well. Subsequently a school of naval architecture was established, which was kept up for some years, and the parties there educated were now usefully employed in the public service. Some of these parties had built L'Espiegle, which had had several trials with the Flying Fish, built by the Surveyor of the Navy. The result of these trials was that L'Espiegle was the better of the two, inasmuch as she carried, during the trials, five months' provisions, while the Flying Fish carried only three or four. This was the extraordinary advantage which one of these vessels had over the other. The best frigate in the navy was built by a gentleman who had no principle upon which to go. He had a plan, and that was all. Give him a midship section, and he went fore and aft according to his plan, no matter what the size of the vessel. Lord Dundonald was under the impression that he had discovered the curve of least resistance, and the Admiralty were now awaiting the result of an experiment upon his plan. Still there was no fixed principle to go upon, and he only stated these facts to prove that the Admiralty were alive to the subject, and were looking at every improvement with a view to adopt the best. Thus, notwithstanding the favourable reports of the performances of the Queen in the Mediterranean, they exposed her to new trials, and were certainly shaken in the opinion of her by the result of her trials in the Bay of Biscay. The Surveyor of the Navy, who was one of the best sailors in the British fleet, and who had done essential service to the country in the situation he filled, said that he could remedy the apparent deficiencies, and, as a matter of justice, permission was given to him to do so. He cared not what the alterations might be if he made her a good ship; but as soon as the alterations were completed, she should again be sent to sea for experimentalising. He concluded by defending the course pursued by the present Government as the only one that was open to them if they meant to promote the efficiency of the naval department of the country. Captain Berkeley approved of the increase in the naval estimates, as calculated to insure the peace of Europe. After some observations from Captain Rous, Captain Pechell, and Captain Carnegie, Mr. Hume moved that the number of men employed for the naval service should be 36,000 instead of 40,000, as proposed. Mr. S. Herbert contended that an effective system of ship-building and an adequate naval force was true economy for an empire with so many colonies and such an extent of commerce as Great Britain. After some observations from Lord Ingestrie and Mr. Williams, Mr. Hume said he should not press his amendment to a division. Lord Palmerston admitted the vast importance of the subject, and the difficulty of calculating with precision the exact proportions which should constitute an effective ship of war; but the greater was the necessity that the Admiralty should call in the aid of every improvement which science could suggest. He would agree to any augmentation of the navy necessary for the effectual suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa; but the present Government, which declined to admit slave-grown sugar for home consumption, had, of its own accord, abandoned that right of search with France and the United States which was so essential to the suppression of the traffic. It was, in fact, either from weakness or acquiescence giving up all those principles which this country held sacred, and exposing the inhabitants of Africa to a revival of all the atrocities which marked the slave trade in its fullest vigour. Sir R. Peel said that the Admiralty Board was in every way endeavouring to avail itself of the aids of science in the improvement of our naval architecture. A commission had also been appointed to inquire into the state of the defences of our dockyards, and this without waiting for any instruction from Parliament on the subject. That commission had made its report, and as it was one that would not be called for, he would only say that its result was to be seen in the increased estimates on the table. The Noble Lord had made no tangible proposition upon which issue could be joined as to the propriety of the course pursued by the Government respecting the navy, doubtless because he recollected the fate of his motion on what he called the "Ashburton Capitulation." So little satisfied was the Noble Lord's own side of the House respecting that motion, that they proposed a motion directly the reverse, which was carried. The Right Hon. Baronet dwelt strongly on the advantages of preserving peace, and said that the right of search would never have been endangered had it not been for the misunderstanding between France and England arising from the policy of the Noble Lord respecting Syria. The right of search, however, had not been abandoned; and, if it were ultimately to be given up, it would no doubt be on the adoption of some measure equally efficacious to that right which had become practically useless. The whole lives of the Duke de Broglie and Dr. Lushington were a guarantee that the suppression of the traffic would not be lost sight of. He denied that the present Government had sacrificed the honour or dignity of the country in its negociations with the United States or with France, and declared that the maintenance of peace would be impossible unless the Government were cordially supported in its efforts to bring disputes with other countries to an amicable termination. Lord J. Russell contended that the Ashburton Treaty conceded every thing to the United States, which would lead the United States to expect concessions on all future occasions, and if refused, to war. Unbounded concession, therefore, he thought much more likely to lead to war than taking a just stand in the first instance. After some further conversation, the vote of 40,000 men was agreed to; after which the House resumed, and the other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, April 1.

Colonies.—Dr. Bowring brought forward his motion for a select committee to inquire into the state of the colonial accounts, and the means of improving them. He rested his motion on the fact, that we possessed forty-one colonies, containing a population of 5,000,000; that the imports from those colonies into the United Kingdom amounted to 10,000,000*l.* or 11,000,000*l.* sterling; that the exports from the United Kingdom into those colonies amounted to nearly 17,000,000*l.*, of which nearly one half was of British produce and of British manufactures; that those colonies employed 3000 vessels and 900,000 tons; that no accounts from them were ever laid before the House, but only abstracts of them; that those accounts were kept in a very irregular way; and that the same system of keeping them did not prevail in any two colonies. He contended that we ought to have a colonial budget annually, and that we ought to watch over the receipts and expenditure of the colonial government with the same vigilance which we employed in examining the receipts and expenditure of the administration at home. At present the accounts of our colonies were perpetually in arrear. All that he asked was, that the work commenced in 1837 should be completed, and that a committee should be appointed at present to report upon the evidence which the committee in 1837 had collected.—Mr. Hope considered that the object of Dr. Bowring was to re-appoint the committee of 1837, and to complete the work which was then commenced, by reporting on the evidence which was then collected. It was not his intention to object to the appointment of such a committee.—After a few observations from Mr. Hume, and from Dr. Bowring in reply, the motion was agreed to.

Italian Conspiracies and Post Office Espionage.—Mr. Shiel, in moving a resolution "expressing the regret of the House that letters addressed to a foreigner residing in this country should have been opened without his knowledge, and that information in reference to disturbances in the Papal states obtained by such means should have been communicated to a foreign power," observed that it was not his intention to make the fatalities in Calabria the ground of his motion. After noticing the victory which Mr. T. Duncombe had gained over his old friend Sir J. Graham in the late parliamentary encounter, he proceeded to show that more plausible reasons might be urged for opening the letters of a Member of Parliament than for opening the letters of a foreigner relating to transactions in which the peace of England was not concerned. He considered the case which Mr. Mazzini had to urge against the Government to be a very strong one. That gentleman was an exile in a cause which England had once deemed a noble one, and for which in 1814, she had implored the Tuscan, the Genoese, the Calabrian, and the Venetian to combine—he meant the liberation and independence of Italy. The spirit which we raised in 1814 under the auspices of Lord W. Bentinck and Sir R. Wilson, though long dormant under the degrading despotism to which we afterwards surrendered Italy, was not even yet dead; and after the revolution which took place in France in 1830, and after the events which occurred in England in 1831, the Italians demanded a reform in their government and a redress of their grievances. The insurrection which burst forth after that reform was denied to them was speedily put down, and Mr. Mazzini was obliged to fly from his native country. To prove that that insurrection was not entirely without cause, he read a letter which Sir H. Seymour, our minister at Florence, had written whilst at Rome to the foreign ambassadors in that capital, on receiving orders from the English Ministry to return to his post. In that letter our Minister complained, that though a reform of abuses had been declared necessary in the administration of the Roman States, nothing had been done by the Papal Government to ease the discontent of its subjects; and stated that the English Government anticipated more serious troubles, if the same course of proceeding were further continued. The anticipations of Sir Hamilton Seymour had since been fulfilled; and in the year 1844 the people of Italy, despairing of redress, entered into that conspiracy or plot, which the English Government had endeavoured to repress by the singular means which it had recently adopted. The committee appointed by the House to examine into the conduct of the Post Office had made a report, affording some information, but not all the information which was required, on that subject. It was stated that intelligence of that plot had been given to our Government, but it was not explained from what quarter that intelligence came. The information having been conveyed to the English Government, a singular circumstance occurred. Had the warrant for opening Mr. Mazzini's letters been issued as a mere matter of form, he would not have adverted further to it. But the Earl of Aberdeen had stated that he had not issued the warrant himself, and, further, that the warrant had not been issued at his desire. That was a remarkable circumstance, as the matter to which it referred fell within the exclusive province of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The question then arose, at whose desire was it issued? Though the dominions in which the Pope exercised temporal authority fell to a certain degree under the superintendence of the Noble Earl, it was notorious that a certain country in which the Pope exercised a spiritual authority was under the superintendence of another Secretary of State. He had therefore "a prurient desire" to know at whose request this warrant was issued; and fortunately the report of the committee stated that it was issued by the Home Secretary. It was said that there was a finding in the report of that committee favourable to the Government; and that finding was, that, though Mazzini's letters had been opened in consequence of intelligence furnished from a high but nameless quarter, the information deduced from them, when communicated to a foreign power, implicated no individual within the reach of that foreign power. Now, he did not consider that finding very satisfactory, for the information might have been communicated to another foreign power by that to which it was originally sent, and hence much mischief might have arisen. He wished to know whether the details of that information were ever given to the Pope, or to any other Italian potentate. It had been stated that time and place had been given in that information, but not the names of any individuals. Did they imagine that if they put an Italian bloodhound in this manner on the track, he would not soon be able to hunt his victim to the death? What the Government communicated to the Austrian Government he did not know; but this he did know, that the warrant to open Mazzini's letters having been issued on the 1st of March, a specification was made in the Milan papers of the 20th of April, that "Mr. Mazzini would soon cease to be a person unknown to the London police." If he were told that Mr. Mazzini's name had never been given up to the knowledge of the Austrian Government by the Earl of Aberdeen, he would say at once that he believed the assertion; but, without giving up his name, enough might have been stated to designate the individual as clearly as if his name had been communicated. The Earl of Aberdeen declared, as he hoped for mercy, that he was perfectly innocent of the blood shed in Calabria on the 6th of May, when fifteen individuals were put to death. He firmly believed that assertion, but he recollected that in the month of June Italian blood was shed on the scaffold at Bologna, and he trusted that it was not shed by the hand or through the agency of any British Minister. It had been said that Ministers, in acting as they had done, had done no more than had been previously done by their predecessors. Now, he denied that information obtained by opening the letters of foreign refugees had ever been communicated by any preceding British Minister to any foreign power. If he were wrong upon that point, let Ministers declare which of their predecessors had been guilty of such an act; and as soon as they did so, he would own himself convinced and acknowledge his error. What was the palliation offered for this extraordinary proceeding? Sir R. Peel had told them, when he said, "If an insurrectionary movement takes place in the Papal States, an Austrian army will march into them; if an Austrian army marches into the Papal States, a French army will occupy Ancona; if a French army occupies Ancona, a collision may arise between the Austrian and the French troops; if that collision takes place, an European war may arise; if that European war arises, we may take a share in it; and, therefore, to prevent so untoward a circumstance, we opened Mr. Mazzini's letters." Now, to prevent a war, England would not bear dishonour. To prevent the chance of a war, ought England to defend so discreditable a proceeding? He insisted at some length that Mazzini's letters had been opened, copied, and resealed; and contended that by the wax of that seal the honour of England had been stamped with an untruth. His resolution was pointed against the policy of this proceeding. The question involved in it was, whether Ministers had acted a part worthy of English Ministers. He thought that they had not, and, because he thought so, he had inserted in his resolution an expression not of censure, but of lamentation, in which he trusted that a majority of that House would cordially join

Sir J. Graham said, that, in addressing himself to a matter which had been brought before the House not for a first nor a second nor a sixth time, he should not aspire to any rivalry with the splendid declamation of Mr. Sheil. Mr. Sheil had stated that this transaction was enveloped in mystery. That mystery should be removed by the statement which he was then about to make. In the month of October, 1843, he happened to be the only Secretary of State at that time in London. As such, he was bound to perform the duties of his absent colleagues, and to receive all communications made to this Goverument by foreign powers. In the September of that year serious disturbances had broken forth at Bologna, which, according to the representations of Lord Holland, our Minister in that country, were not of an insulated, but of a general character, pervading all the Italian states. Towards the close of October, Baron Nieumann, the Austrian Minister, had waited upon him in London, had represented to him that the commotions at Bologna were of a threatening aspect, and had complained of the inflammatory pamphlets on the state of Italy which were daily issuing from the press at Malta. The Baron had desired him to suppress those publications; but, as the liberty of the press was established in Malta, he told the Baron that the law of England prevented him from acceding to his request. The Baron replied that these inflammatory pamphlets did not proceed merely from Malta and the other British colonies in the Mediterranean, but that they were concocted in London, and were written in London by one individual, whom he then specified to be Mr. Mazzini, and of whom, till that moment, he (Sir J. Graham) had no knowledge whatever. His communication with Baron Nieumann terminated with that conversation, as his colleagues returned to London, and, of course, resumed the management of their respective departments. Till the ensuing January he heard nothing more on the subject of Mazzini. In that month a communication took place between Lord Aberdeen and himself respecting the progress of the revolutionary spirit in Italy. It was then admitted that the representations of Baron Nieumann were perfectly correct, and that it was from London that all the orders proceeded which were likely to disturb the peace of Europe. At the end of February, communications reached him and his colleagues that Mazzini was in London, and that he was carrying on a very extensive correspondence with foreign refugees. It therefore became his duty to obtain some knowledge of the proceedings of that individual; and, though it was not his intention to press hardly on an individual who was not present to defend himself, truth compelled him to state some facts as to the past character and conduct of Mr. Mazzini. He then read a despatch of Sir Hamilton Seymour to Lord Palmerston, in 1833, calling the attention of the Government of Earl Grey to the conduct and proceedings of Mazzini. In 1831 Italy was convulsed, and an insurrection was attempted, but utterly failed. The leaders of it fled into France and were allowed to reside at Marseilles. There they founded the Society of Young Italy, over which Mazzini presided. Sir Hamilton Seymour complained of the formation of that society, and declared it to be the source of great disturbances in Italy. His next information as to Mazzini was not so precise, and was founded on an article inserted in the "Moniteur" of the 7th of June, 1833. He then read an article, in which it was stated that a threefold assassination had alarmed the town of Rodez, and that an Italian refugee had fallen by the hands of his countrymen. It was stated in the same article that a sentence of death against four individuals had been discovered, and that that sentence of death was signed by Mazzini, as president. Orders were sent to the authorities to examine into the authenticity of that document. Mazzini threatened to prosecute the "Moniteur" for this defamation of character; but he never instituted the prosecution which he threatened. Soon after this transaction, the French Government ordered Mazzini to quit Marseilles, and Mazzini took up his abode at Geneva, and commenced a series of intrigues to disturb the peace of Savoy. To show the character of the man, Sir James Graham read a despatch from Mr. Morier, our Minister in Switzerland, dated January, 1834, giving an account of the entrance of an armed band of insurgents into Savoy, under the command of General Romarino, stating that the expedition had been prepared under the direction of Mazzini—who appeared, since the murder at Rodez, to have been residing at Geneva—and ascribing the failure of it to the impatience of that individual. Mr. Morier likewise stated, that after the return to Geneva, the insurgents attempted another expedition into Savoy, and thereby violated the solemn pledges which they had given to the Governor of Geneva, not to create any further disturbances in that country. He did not think it necessary to follow Mazzini from place to place from the year 1834 to the present time. The date of the warrant issued by him for the opening of his letters was the 1st of March, 1844, and he took upon himself the undivided responsibility of that act; for the use made of the letters, when opened, he referred to the solemn declaration of Lord Aberdeen, who had pledged his honour that he had never communicated the contents of one of those letters to any foreign government or to its agents, and that he had not revealed to any foreign Government the name of a single person implicated. The Right Hon. Baronet having read copies of warrants for opening letters by the Duke of Newcastle in 1744, and by Charles James Fox in 1782, similar to that issued by him, referred to the dangerous state of public affairs at the time of the opening of Mazzini's letters, concluded by saying that if the House would make allowance—if they would not regard the question before them as it now stood, but as it had stood at the time of the decision—he believed that a great number of gentlemen, even on the opposite side of the House, would concur with him, that in the discharge of a public duty, and acting under a heavy responsibility, no other decision could have been come to. He declared his intention of firmly resisting the motion.—Mr. Duncombe proclaimed the perfect innocence of Mr. Mazzini from all the imputations and charges made against him, and upheld him as the most peaceable and well-disposed of persons.—After a few words from Mr. Warburton, the House divided:—For the motion, 38; against it, 52; majority for Ministers, 14.

The House, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resolved itself into a committee on the Excise duties, and the formal resolution, in conformity with the reduction in the glass duties, announced by the Premier, having been agreed to, and reported to the House, leave was given to bring in a Bill founded on it. The House adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday, April 2.

The Smoke Nuisance.—The second reading of the Smoke Prohibition Bill led to considerable discussion, but it was eventually agreed to, on the understanding that it should be referred to a select committee, and not pressed any further in its progress until the sanatory measures under consideration of the Government shall have been brought before the House.

The Factory System.—Lord Ashley moved the second reading of the Calico Print Works Bill.—Sir J. Graham said he had made every inquiry into and had given the fullest consideration to the provisions of this Bill, and if his voting for its second reading were to be taken as a pledge that he would support its various propositions, he would at once oppose it. He was, however, prepared, thus guarding himself, to vote for the principle of the Bill, believing some regulation to be necessary as regarded the calico print works. The Right Hon. Baronet then stated the usual course of trade in calico print works, and said he was prepared to state what propositions he would support as not injuriously interfering with the nature of the trade to which the regulations would apply. He proposed to confine the Bill to the print works only, and, in that case, he would agree that no child under eight years of age should be employed in them. He would also agree that children and females should not be employed in night work; defining night to be between nine in the evening and five in the morning. He would also agree that for fifty days, besides Sundays, in each of the two slack seasons of the year, the children should have the opportunity of attending school for three or four hours a day, thus securing for them the opportunity of acquiring education. If the Noble Lord would assent to these propositions in lieu of his own, he would give his support to the measure.—Lord Ashley said that by assenting to the propositions of the Right Hon. Gentleman he gave up the bleaching, dyeing, and calendering altogether, and he also gave up the protection to children under thirteen years of age, excepting so far as they would be incidentally benefited by the abolition of night work for females and children. On the other hand he would retain the protection for children under eight years of age; he would secure the abolition of night work on the part of females and children, and would, though by a different process, retain the enactment for education. He had no hesitation in making his choice, and he at once accepted the proposition of the Government; still, however, retaining his own opinion and his freedom of action when more favourable opportunities might occur of carrying his views still further.—A discussion ensued, in which Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Hume, Lord F. Egerton, Mr. Escott, and other Hon. Members took part, after which the Bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

Imprisonment for Poor Rates.—The Leicester Magistrates.—Sir J. Easthope called attention to two petitions which he had presented in the early part of the evening from a man and a widow woman who had been committed to hard labour in Leicester gaol under the following circumstances:—Warrants had been issued against each of them for arrears of poor-rates, amounting altogether to not more than five shillings. A benevolent individual paid the money to save them from prison. Subsequently they were summoned for twenty shillings cost in each case. They appeared to the summons, but were not allowed to go before the magistrates, the officers having ascertained that they had brought no money with them. The result was that they were sent to Leicester gaol for one month with hard labour, and were lying there at this moment. On hearing of these facts he had written to the magistrates, and he grieved to say that their reply substantially admitted the facts. He wished to ask the right Hon. Baronet if he had caused enquiries to be made on the subject, and if the result was such as to induce him to recommend the release of the parties.—Sir J. Graham said that the statement of the right Hon. Baronet was quite correct, that the circumstances he referred to had created a great sensation in Leicester. As soon as the facts came to his knowledge, which was only two days ago, he at once called upon the magistrates for an explanation, and he felt bound to say that the explanation he had received was not satisfactory. The act was one, to say the least of it, of great indiscretion. The magistrates should at all events have seen the parties before committing what, he must say, was a gross violation of the liberty of the subject, and a denial of justice. He had heard of the whole of the occurrence with regret. He could not justify the conduct of the magistrates. He was sorry that he had not heard of the cases sooner, for it appeared that their month's imprisonment would expire on the 5th instant. An order should be sent instanter for their release, but unfortunately they had nearly completed their term of imprisonment.—Mr. Duncombe asked if the parties were to have no redress? He thought the magistrates should be struck out of the commission of the peace.—Mr. Hume said that Sir J. Graham might intimate to the magistrates that they should make compensation to these poor people—they might give them 25 guineas each, and even that would not be more than a sufficient compensation. Sir J. Graham could do no more than express his disapprobation. The magistrates were liable to be proceeded against if their conduct was wilfully illegal.—Sir J. Easthope thanked Sir J. Graham for the frank manner in which his motion had been received; and after some further discussion the matter dropped.—The House then went into a committee of supply on the Army Estimates. The vote for the number of men was taken by consent, in order that the Mutiny Bill might be introduced; after which the House resumed.

Poor Laws for Scotland.—The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the relief of the poor in Scotland.—Lord Dalmeny and Mr. Ellice congratulated the Government on their having courage to grapple with this important subject, but would reserve themselves until they should have an opportunity of reading the Bill when printed.—Mr. Hume and Mr. Hawes also thought the Government deserving of great credit for the attention it had devoted to the subject.—The Bill was brought in, and read a first time; after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, April 3.

The Ashburton Treaty.—Lord Ashburton entered into a defence of the late treaty with the United States, which had been attacked a few nights since in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. He was charged with having given up the Madawaska settlements, and yet, on more than one former occasion, the very parties who attacked him had themselves offered to give up those very settlements.

Several Bills on the table were then forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Maynooth Question.—After some routine business the Speaker having suggested that petitions should be presented previous to the motion for going into committee, about two hundred Ministerial Members arose, with their suppliant rolls, to the great amusement of the Opposition, who remained quietly in their seats. After the presentation of petitions, the House, on the motion of Sir R. Peel, resolved itself into committee, and the Premier addressed it at considerable length, arguing, by facts and statements, not only the expediency of continuing the grant, but also the necessity for an increase of income to the inmates of the College. He proposed that the Trustees should be incorporated and made a body politic, who will be permitted to hold real property to the extent of 3000*l.* per annum. The stipend of each individual professor does not now exceed 122*l.* per annum. We propose to allot to the Trustees a certain sum, that will admit of a payment of 600*l.* or 700*l* per annum to the president of the college; of 260*l.* or 270*l.* to the professors of theology; and of 220*l.* or 230*l.* to the other professors. We propose, therefore, that a sum not exceeding 6000*l.* shall be allotted to the trustees for making provision for the officers of the institution. The students also are to be pretty well provided for, and to comprise 500 in the different departments. After advocating the line of conduct he was pursuing, the Premier moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act relating to the College of Maynooth, and was loudly cheered by the House, chiefly, however, from the Opposition. A rather lengthened discussion ensued, the speakers being Sir R. H. Inglis, Captain B. O. Osborne, Mr. Gregory, Lord F. Egerton, Mr. Ward, Mr. Law, Lord Sandon, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord John Russell, Mr. J. S. Wortley, Mr. C. Bruce, Col. Sibthorp, Mr. Shiel, the Earl of Arundel, and Mr. Grogan. A division took place, and the numbers were—For the motion 216, Against it 114, Majority for the motion 102

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SWITZERLAND.—Our accounts from Switzerland by the Paris mail are of March 27. The Canton of Lucerne is preparing for civil war, and having threatened to arrest a great number of persons of influence, and hold them as hostages, several have escaped and taken refuge at Zurich. The Vorort having heard that some of the Catholic cantons have entered into a league, offensive and defensive, with Lucerne, has demanded explanations from them, but has come to no decision as to the means of preventing it. General Sonnerberg had resigned his functions as member of the Executive Council of Lucerne, but has withdrawn his resignation. The free corps were in movement in various parts of Switzerland, and fears were entertained hourly of an attack upon Lucerne.

IRELAND.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT. — MEETING. — On Monday a very large meeting was held in the Rotunda, for the purpose of petitioning parliament against any increase to the grant to Maynooth College. There were about 2500 persons present. Archdeacon Magee, in proposing that the chair be taken by Edward Grogan, Esq., M. P., expressed his decided objection to the College of Maynooth. Although not one of the persons appointed to move or second a resolution, still, as one of the rectors of this city, he felt it to be his duty to be here, and he regretted to see upon the platform so few of his brother rectors. The Protestants were taunted by the Conservative government, and told it was useless to oppose the grant, because they had already admitted the principle of granting 8000*l.* to Maynooth. So far from progressing in this error, they ought to retrace their steps, and abolish the grant to Maynooth altogether. He denied that an increase of the grant would bring peace to Ireland; it would not serve the people, or even the priests themselves; no, if all the consolidated funds of England were poured into the coffers of Maynooth. It would only increase the number of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and therefore, as a natural consequence, increase the circulation of evil! What had the Conservative government proposed to do?—to give a grant of 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* to Maynooth — uninstructed, untrammelled, and unfettered. What would be the result? — the Romish priesthood would be augmented — and each priest would be an agitator and a Repealer, and, in religion, still a Maynooth priest (cheers). After some further observations, the very rev. gentleman moved that the chair be taken by Edward Grogan, Esq., M. P. The Rev. Hodges M. Ayre proposed a resolution — "That it was through the Protestant religion that the British empire enjoyed its present state of prosperity." The rev. gentlemen spoke at length in support of the proposition. It was seconded by the Rev. A. S. Walker, and passed with acclamation. — The Rev. Tresham D. Gregg next addressed the meeting. He said the Protestants of Ireland consisted of fully three millions, while the Roman Catholics claimed six millions. Well, supposing such to be the fact, he contended that the feelings of so great a minority were deserving of as much respect from the English government as those of the majority. The former portion of the Irish community was always characterised for their loyalty, industry, respect for the laws, and anxiety to strengthen the connection with the crown of Great Britain. The Protestants of this country saw the evil effects of Popery here, and as a body they were essentially opposed to any further means for extending its influence. He ventured to predict, not in the spirit of prediction, that Sir Robert Peel's proposition would be Sir Robert Peel's downfall. It was said that if the present Government was driven from power, the Whigs would come in. His reply was, that the Whigs were driven from office in consequence of their concessions to Popery, and the same power would drive them away again, if they succeeded in grasping the reins of office. He admitted that when Sir R. Peel came into power the exchequer was in a very distracted and reduced state, and that he restored it to a healthy and prosperous condition. This was but an act of justice on his (Mr. Gregg's) part. He was not opposed to Sir Robert Peel on any grounds but those in reference to his Irish policy, which would be a great injury to the country. Before he concluded, he wished to remind the meeting that Sir Robert Peel came forward with his proposition at a time the Roman Catholics were not asking for it — their bishops had not asked for it — there was no meeting in favour of the project; in short, they did not seem to desire it; therefore, there was no justification for the course taken by Sir R. Peel.

The Rev. Charles Fleury, the Rev. Robert Magee, and other gentlemen, afterwards addressed the meeting.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION had its usual weekly meeting, Mr. Caleb Powell, M. P., in the chair.—The hon. chairman said that the procession and dinner at Kilkenny, on Monday last, proved there was no truth in the statement of the English Tory press, that the agitation had declined.—Mr. O'Connell handed in several country remittances. He took the opportunity of adverting to the Ribbon system, which he regretted existed to a considerable extent; and he denounced the members of all Ribbon societies. He alluded to some serious riots which lately took place in the north, and expressed a hope that when the Orangemen cried out "To hell with the Pope," or "No repeal," that the Repealers would pass on, and take no heed of these foolish exclamations.—Mr. Smith O'Brien read a report from the judges appointed to consider the essays on the repeal of the union, sent in for competition of the prizes offered by this association. The report set forth that "each of the judges read the forty-eight essays separately, and they compared their notes and opinions afterwards. They have adjudged the first prize to Mr. Joseph Barry, Esq., a barrister; the second to Alderman Staunton; and the third to a party who declined to have his name mentioned." Mr. O'Brien assured the meeting the judges did not know who the writers of the successful essays were, until the announcement of their selection for prizes was made known.—The next part of the proceedings was a proposition that 100*l.* be given as a premium to the writer of the best history of England, to be completed in May, 1846, which was adopted.—Mr. O'Connell then made some comments condemnatory of the bill now before parliament, for regulating the profession of physic and surgery, introduced by Sir James Graham.

METROPOLITAN.

MR. WAKLEY AND THE MAGISTRATES.—The quarrel between Mr. Wakley and the Middlesex magistrates, respecting the power of the coroner over prisoners, is likely to lead to much inconvenience, if not to public inquiry. At Hammersmith, on Monday, when the coroner's jury reassembled to sign the inquisition in the case of Ann Pendry, against whom they had on a former day returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" for destroying her child, it appeared that there had been great difficulty in retaining the prisoner in custody. The commissioners of police have issued an order against keeping prisoners remanded at the station-houses, and the Middlesex magistrates will not allow prisoners remanded to be taken into the prison without a magistrate's order. The police inspector, in whose custody Ann Pendry was placed, was therefore obliged to obtain the order of a local magistrate for the admission of the prisoner. Mr. Wakley spoke very boldly in maintaining his powers. He said he had been directed at the Home Office to place persons he ordered into custody in the hands of the police, and leave the responsibility on them. Had the prisoner, therefore, not been produced before the inquest, he should have committed the officer to Newgate for contempt, and he would also have committed the governor of the New Prison had he refused to receive her. There was no difficulty in such cases only at the New Prison, the magistrates denying his right to commit there; but that he had the power he had no doubt.

DREADFUL AND SAVAGE MURDER IN ST. GILES'S.

On Monday night, shortly before eleven o'clock, one of the most ferocious and deliberate murders which have been perpetrated for many years was committed upon the body of a woman named Ann Tape, at a house of bad character, George Street, St. Giles's. It appears that the deceased, who was a married woman, who had separated from her husband, and was well known in the neighbourhood as an abandoned character, had, about the hour mentioned, accompanied a man to a back parlour on the ground-floor of the house in question. After they had been there for some short time, the man took his departure without exciting any particular attention. Not hearing the female move for some time, the servant of the house proceeded to the room, when she was horror-stricken on discovering the unfortunate female lying on the bed, weltering in her blood from no less than six deep and desperate stabs in the throat, neck, and breast. The hands of the unfortunate victim had also been much cut in her struggles to escape from the hands of her assassin, and the knife with which the wounds had been inflicted was still left sticking in her throat. Information of the circumstance was immediately given to Mr Superintendent Greenwood, of the E division of police, who, accompanied by Inspectors Bell and Campbell, repaired to the house, and Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Simpson, two surgeons residing in the immediate neighbourhood, were sent for, and promptly attended. They pronounced life to have been extinct for some time. The house in which the murder has been perpetrated is remarkable as having been that in which the celebrated Mr. Justice Dyot resided and died. As soon as the circumstance became known in the neighbourhood immense crowds of persons assembled around the house, and several of the inhabitants were permitted by the police to view the body, which presented a most appalling spectacle.

It is stated in the neighbourhood that the murderer and the deceased had for some time cohabited together, and that a threat on the part of the woman to return and live with her own husband was the man's motive to the dreadful act. Other motives are assigned, but little that can be depended upon is at present known. As soon as the murder became known, the most active measures were promptly taken by the police in order to discover the retreat of the murderer, and written descriptions of his person and dress have been forwarded for circulation throughout the various divisions of the force, in order that his escape from justice may be prevented. Several persons were, in the course of Tuesday forenoon, taken into custody on suspicion of being implicated in the transaction, but they were speedily liberated on their satisfying the police that they were in no way concerned in the matter. It is fully expected, however, that a very short interval of time will elapse between the commission of the crime and the capture of the culprit. The following is a description of the murderer:—He is a man of middle stature, of dark and pale countenance. He wore a rough hair or fur cap, dark velveteen jacket, and light trousers. His hair is dark and short, and his whiskers somewhat closely shaven. His person is known to the police and others in the neighbourhood of the murder, but not his name. The deliberation with which the murder was contemplated, planned, and carried into execution will appear from the fact that at ten o'clock last night he purchased a knife at the shop of Mr. Oldham, of High Street, St. Giles's. It is a carving knife, sharply pointed, as usual, and a portion of the point is broken off, no doubt, by coming into contact with the bones of his victim. The street in which this atrocious and savage act has been committed runs parallel with that portion of Bloomsbury Street which, previously to the improvements in that neighbourhood, was called Plumtree Street, and the house in which the ill-fated woman lost her life is almost close to the back of Charlotte Street Chapel. George Street forms a portion of what is well known as the "Rookery," and is thickly inhabited by persons of the poorest, lowest, most abandoned, profligate, and squalid population.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Since the horrible and equally-mysterious murder of Eliza Grimwood, in the Waterloo Road, no case which can form the slightest parallel to this has occurred. It appears that the first alarm given of the occurrence was by the woman who kept the house, No. 11. George Street, at exactly a quarter before eleven o'clock, and her screams attracting the attention of police-constable Allen, 159 E, who was on duty in the neighbourhood, he ran to the spot, and on being informed of what had happened, he went into the place, and found the body of a woman huddled up in the corner of a miserable room on the ground-floor, with several wounds about her neck and breast, and in the latter was still sticking a large black-handled carving knife, the blade of which was buried to the extent of nearly four inches in her body. She was still alive, and the police-constable having drawn out the knife, ran with it to the shop of Mr. Fitzgerald, surgeon, of High Street, who returned with him to the house in two or three minutes.

Mr. Fitzgerald states that he found that pulsation had entirely ceased, and that she was dead. On endeavouring to lift the body up, he found the blood still pouring from a wound large enough for him to place his hand in, passing from the back of the neck completely through to the front, dividing, he considered, the jugular vein and all the other principal arteries. The wound from which the constable had drawn out the carving-knife was very deep, and the force of the blow had been so great that a large piece of the knife, near the point, had been broken by coming in contact with a bone. There were four other wounds about the neck and breast, but not so extensive as the two first described. The deceased's bonnet and shawl were lying on a chair, but in the room where the body was found there was nothing but an old chest of drawers.

No time was lost in endeavouring to discover who was the murderer of the unfortunate woman, and how she came into the house No. 11. George Street. For this purpose, Mrs. Hall, the landlady of the house, was first interrogated, and made the following statement:—She says that the deceased, who was an unfortunate female, was well known to her. She came there, accompanied by a man, about half-past ten o'clock, and hired an apartment. An old woman, who acts as porteress, showed them into the back parlour, and the man gave her twopence to get a glass of rum with. They had been in the house about ten minutes, when she heard what she considered to be a sort of scuffling, which induced her to leave her own room (the front parlour), and come into the passage. She had scarcely done so, when the man came along the passage towards the street door at a rapid pace. She seized him by the skirt of the coat as he was passing her, and exclaimed, "What have you been about with the woman?" He made no reply, but pushing her from him rushed out at the street door, which was at the time partially open. Finding the deceased did not follow, she went into the back ante-room, and there found her lying as above described. She heard no scream or cry of any kind before she heard the scuffling.

"Station-house E division, March 13., quarter past 11 P.M.

"Description of the person who murdered a woman this night at No. 11. George Street, St. Giles's.—About thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, rather dark complexion, with full face and black hair; had a spot or mole on the right cheek, near the nose. Dress—a velveteen coat (dark), long pockets at the sides, light coloured trowsers, and dark rough cap."

The next step taken by the police was to endeavour to discover where the knife, which was perfectly new, had been purchased, and at an early hour yesterday morning, in order to effect this object, the following general order was issued to the police:—

"1st April, 1845.—In reference to the murder committed in St. Giles's, as sent by route last night, it is particularly requested that immediate inquiry be made in order to find where the knife was purchased with which the murder was committed, as it appears quite new, and to have been purchased for the purpose. It is a long-bladed black-handled carving-knife, bearing on the blade the name 'Middleton, shear steel.'"

In the course of Tuesday morning, in pursuance of this notice, some of the police went to the shop of Mr. Oldham, cutler, of High Street, St. Giles's, who, on being questioned, stated that he sold a carving-knife exactly answering the description, at ten o'clock on Monday night, to a man who, with the exception that he had a hat on instead of a cap, also answered the description given in the police route. On the knife with which the dreadful deed was perpetrated being produced, Mr. Oldham at once identified it as the one he sold on the previous evening. Mr. Oldham stated that about ten o'clock, he and his daughter were in the shop when the man came in and asked "for the cheapest small carving-knife they had." He showed him three, and, having examined their points, he selected that which had the narrowest blade, and for which he paid a shilling.

Shortly after the murder was discovered, a woman, who is of the same class as the unfortunate deceased, gave information to the police which will, in all probability, lead to the speedy apprehension of the murderer. She stated that she knew the man well by sight, and had seen him with deceased on a previous occasion. On Monday night, shortly after ten o'clock, she was standing at the corner of George Street, when he accosted her, and asked her if she had seen the deceased that night. On her replying that she had not, he said he was looking for her, for she had given him a disease, and he meant to "have a bit of a lark with her that night." This woman was immediately placed in charge of Inspectors Shackel and Haines, of the detective force, who, through her knowledge of the murderer's person, are in hopes of having him in custody in the course of a few hours.

During the day, a number of persons were taken into custody on account of their answering in some measure the description of the murderer, but the only one upon whom strong suspicion still rests, from the train of corresponding circumstances connected with him, and the fact of his having cohabited with deceased, is a man named Medows, and who was taken into custody by Mr. Inspector Tedman, at nine o'clock, under the circumstances shown in the following circular to the police:—

"D Division, April 1. 1845, half-past six, A. M.

"Information has just been received at this station from the mother of the female who was murdered in George Street, St. Giles's, and whose name is Prout, living at 19. East Street, Manchester Square, that the murderer's name is Medows, by trade a blacksmith, and has been at work somewhere in or about Southmolton Street, his son living at a butcher's in the same neighbourhood. Mrs. Prout states that the murderer is forty years old, and not thirty, as stated in the route of the E division."

Immediately on the receipt of this information Inspector Tedman lost no time in instituting inquiries for the person named, and between eight and nine o'clock discovered his lodging in Southmolton Mews, but was informed that he had left home, and was to be found where he worked, at Mr. Frost's, a brass fitter, near Davies Street. Inspector Tedman having ascertained that this man had not been in his employ on the Monday afternoon, and that he did not arrive home on Monday night until after eleven o'clock, proceeded to Mr. Frost's and apprehended him. On his telling Medows that he wanted him for the murder of the woman he had cohabited with, he said, "I am not the man" Observing, as he thought, something which looked like blood on the man's clothes, he examined him, and found a good deal of blood on his right hand, and in his pocket a handkerchief having a great quantity of blood on it. On questioning Medows as to this, he said it had come from his nose, which had been bleeding violently that morning. On his way to the station house he admitted that he had cohabited with the deceased some time since, but she absconded from him with his property several months back, and that he had only seen her once since, when he met her last Christmas, in Holborn. On their arrival at the station-house the two women at the house where the murder was committed were sent for, as also the other woman previously alluded to, and their positive declaration that he was not the man, as also that of constable Allen, against whom, it should be mentioned, the murderer ran when making his escape from the house in George Street, to the same effect, induced the inspector to release him from custody. This fact was notified to the other divisions of police by the following:—

"D Division, April 1st.

"The man, John Medows, who cohabited with the murdered woman, has been apprehended, and has been seen by the women who were in the house where the murder was committed. Both the women state he is not the man who committed the murder, consequently the murderer described by the E division is still at large. The husband of the murdered woman has been discovered. He resides at No. 8. George Street, Oxford Street, with two daughters, and is in the employ of Messrs. Tratt and Hatfield, upholsterers Brook Street, Grosvenor Square. He has been there many years."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The following notice has been issued, dated "R Division, April 1.:—

"A man fully answering the description of the person who committed the murder last night was seen this morning at the terminus of the Greenwich Railway, London Bridge. He appeared in a very excited state, and was observed to purchase a newspaper of a man who was selling them there. He has not been traced as having come down by any of the trains to Greenwich. He had on a sleeve-jacket, and in every respect answers the description given of the murderer."

The police, on Tuesday night, had not any sanguine hopes of his immediate capture. They find a difficulty in the case; for, though the murderer's person is known to some of them, they do not know his name, nor his occupation, nor his fixed residence, if he had any. He was a prowler about St. Giles's, and the constant companion of vile characters. Several women called at the station-house, George Street, but they could give little more information about him than that he haunted the public-houses in High Street, and frequently slept in the low lodging-houses of Charles Street and Short's Gardens, Drury Lane. A woman, well known by the name of Irish Biddy, appears to know him better than any of the others, as she was a favourite of his until about six weeks ago, when he began, she supposed, to cohabit with the woman he has murdered. She saw him a short time before the murder, when he suddenly left her, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards he came back, and, to her surprise, had changed his usual dress for the one he wore when he committed the murder. He suddenly left her a second time, and she has not seen him since.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE DECEASED.

An inquest was held on Thursday, at the Angel, High-street, St. Giles's, before Mr. Wakley and a respectable jury, on the body of Mary Brothers, the unfortunate woman who was murdered on Monday night, in George-street, St. Giles's.—As soon as the jury had been sworn in, Mr. Wakley asked if the husband of the deceased was in the room; upon which a respectable-looking man stepped forward, and in reply to questions from the Coroner, said: The name of the deceased was Mary Brothers. She had been my wife for the last fifteen years, but did not go by my name. I have seen the body, and identified it.—Mr. Mills: Did any person see the deceased die?—Beadle: No, Sir.—Mr. Wakley (to the beadle): Well, the jury had better see the body now—only the jury, mind. On the return of the jury,

William Willis, 64 E, was the first witness called. He stated—On Monday night, 31st of March, I was on duty at the George Street station-house, as jailor, when a female named Palmer came and told me that a man had been stabbing a woman with a knife. I informed the inspector of it, and he directed me to go with the woman, and see what was the matter. I accordingly went to 11. George Street, took a candle into the room, and there saw four or five women standing round, and the deceased lying on the floor, with her head against the fire-place, her legs bent up, and she made a slight gurgling noise in the throat. She was then alive, and I raised her up and saw a wound on her left shoulder, and a knife sticking in her neck. Mrs. Hall went for a surgeon, and Mr. Fitzgerald came, but by the time he arrived the woman was dead. The gurgling continued for about four minutes. I then locked up the door and came away. I did not see any one charged with the murder. On a bed in a small room adjoining were some spots of blood and a small piece of flesh. There were also some spots of blood on the wainscot, as if they had spirted out against it. Mr. Mills: Have you got the knife? Another constable: I have. The knife was produced; it was about the size of a poultry carving-knife, having rather a narrow blade about six inches long, and appeared quite new, with the exception of its being stained with blood. Constable Willis in continuation: I knew the deceased by sight, having been accustomed to seeing her in the streets at night. I do not know where she lived.

Mary Palmer—I am a widow, living at 13, Church Street, St. Giles's, and am servant at Mrs. Hall's, 11, George Street. I have known the deceased by the name of Mary Tape for the last two years; the last time I saw her alive was on Monday night last at about a quarter to 11. She just came inside the parlour door; she had a man with her who had rather a long nose, but I had never seen him before. She asked me for a threepenny room, and I handed her the candle. The man never spoke, but he gave me the money. He wore a dark velveteen coat or jacket, and had a seal-skin cap on; his trowsers were of a dirty drab-colour. They then went into the room together. The man was over 30 years of age, I should think; he was a very dark man, but with very small whiskers. I did not see anything in his hand. I cannot say whether he was sober or not. About five minutes afterwards I was sitting on the stairs, when I heard murder cried three times in a woman's voice. Upon this I knocked at the door and said "What are you doing to the woman?" They made no reply, and I put my back against the door and forced it open. It had a bolt to it which did not catch very well. When I got into the room I saw the woman sitting on the bed with her bonnet and shawl off, and the man over her with his right hand raised as if he was hitting her. I could not see what he had got in his hand. I said "Don't hit the woman any more." He immediately ran out of the room. I caught him by the coat-skirts, and held him as long as I could, but he struck me, and drove me against the side of the fire-place, and ran out; he never spoke all the time. In the meantime the woman rose from the bed, made a bit of a stagger, and fell down where she now lies; the room was covered with blood. I immediately ran to the front door, calling "Mistress! mistress! the woman is murdered." I gave the alarm, and the policeman came in and took the knife out. It was sticking in the right side of the neck, just behind the ear, and had made its way through the windpipe on the other side. I had not seen the deceased for two years, until within about three weeks before the night in question. The man who went in with her is the person who stabbed her. By a juror—My mistress did not see the man. By Mr. Mills—I have heard two women, one of whom is called Irish Biddy, say they know the man. By the jury—The man was in the room about 10 minutes altogether.

Mary Hall, wife of John Hall, of 11. George Street.—He was a leather-dresser, and now rents the house No. 11, of a Mr. Grott, who lives in the country. The furniture belongs to Mr. Grott. I was at home on the evening of Monday last at about 11 o'clock. I know of a man and a woman coming there for a room. Mrs. Palmer told me of it. I did not see the man or woman. Mrs. Palmer brought me the money for the room. In a few minutes afterwards Mrs. Palmer called "Mistress, mistress, here is murder!" I came out to call for assistance, when a man pushed me aside and ran past me. But he never spoke. I have not seen him since, and do not know who he was. I knew the deceased, but had not seen her since she left our house; she used to lodge there five or six months ago. I never heard her say any one had threatened to do her harm; she was a very quiet woman. I never saw her intoxicated. I have never seen her since she left our house. I have no reason for suspecting who the man was who came in with her. I do not know any men by name who used to visit here when she lodged there. Nobody ever visited her there. I have heard who is suspected, but do not know any such person.

James Brothers, of 8. George Street, Grosvenor Square.—I am a porter at Messrs. Tratt and Hatfield's, 19. Lower Brook Street. The deceased, Mary Brothers, was my wife; her age was about 46. She had been separated from me for 15 or 16 years. The Marlborough Street sheet would show the last time I saw her was about two years ago, when she met me in the streets, annoyed me, and tore the tail off my coat. I first heard that it was my wife who was murdered on Monday night, when her sister came and told me of it. I saw the body on Tuesday. I have four children, two of whom are daughters, of the ages of 19 and 21. [The witness appeared deeply affected while giving his evidence, and shed tears profusely.]

Jane Crook, sister of the deceased, and wife of William Crook, living at 55. Seymour Street, Euston Square: Mary Brothers was my only sister; the last time I saw her she lived at 2. Church Court, St. Giles's, very near the place where she now lies. I saw her with a young woman named Anne Scoles, who lives in the same house. I went to the house to see her. I did not see any man there. She told me, in October last, she was living with a man, and was very comfortable with him. I said, Mary, I wonder you can be contented with living in the way you do. She said she had had a few words with him and parted; his name was Mellen. I had heard he was a smith. I saw him at Marylebone Office on Tuesday.

Inspector Haynes said that he was one of the persons taken up on suspicion.

Mrs. Palmer was re-called, and said she had seen the man Mellen, but he was not the person who came to the house with deceased.

Jane Crook, in continuation, said that she did not think the deceased was living with any person when she last saw her in Church Court.

Henry Oldham, cutler, 10. High Street, St. Giles's: I see the knife produced. I sold it on Monday night, 31st March, at about ten minutes to ten o'clock, to a man who came in and asked what was the cheapest small carving-knife I had. I said, "I will show you some directly; I have some second-hand ones." I took out three, and he selected the one produced. It is not a second-hand knife, but we call them second-hand when they are odd ones, and sold without the forks. He paid a shilling for it and went away. He was in the shop only about two minutes. I know the knife from having put the handle upon it. He was about to walk out of the shop when I said I will wrap it up for you. I did not like him to take it out open-handed. I then took it to the set stone and set the edge, as is my custom. He then took it and went away; he never spoke a word during this time. He was about five feet four or five inches high, and wore a dark coat and trowsers. He was rather a sallow-looking man, and had large features. I think I should know him again. I don't think he was more than from nineteen to twenty-one years of age. He seemed to me a mere lad from his speech and manner. He looked like one of the persons living in the back streets of St. Giles's. I did not think anything of the circumstance when he first came in, but when he was about to quit the shop without having the knife wrapped up, something did cross my mind. My daughter, a little girl ten years of age, took particular notice of the man, and can give evidence if necessary. Mr. Wakley: I think she had better give information to the police privately.

Police constable Allen, 159 E.: On Monday night I was on duty at the end of the gateway leading to the station in George-street at about a quarter to eleven o'clock, three houses from where the woman was murdered, when I saw the door of the house No. 11 open, and a man ran out and went into the High-street. There was a noise at the bottom of George-street, and I thought he was going to see what was the matter. He was about five feet six inches high; he wore a dark velveteen coat, light trousers, and a cap with a peak to it. I think I should know him again. In fact, I think I have seen him about the streets, but I do not know his name. About five or six minutes afterwards the woman Palmer came and said, "Here, policeman, there is a woman struck at Mrs. Hall's, No. 11, George-street, and she is bleeding very much; make haste, or she'll die." Willis went with me, and as soon as we got into the room he said, "there is a knife, take hold of it." It was sticking in the back of her neck, on the right side; it stuck so hard that I had to give it a "jerk" to get it out. The woman was not dead at that time; she turned round her face and gave a faint smile. I then left the room and ran to Mr. Simpson's, but he was not at home; I then ran to Dr. Fitzgerald, who came immediately.—To the coroner: The man I saw run out of the house I should think was about thirty years of age.

Mr. Wakley said he now proposed to adjourn the inquiry, and in order to avoid the difficulties which had on previous occasions arisen between this court and the magistrates' courts, he intended to adjourn without naming any particular time for re-assembling; so that in the event of any person being taken up by the police, charged with being the murderer, he might be brought before them at once, and they would then be able to proceed with the inquiry, without being brought into conflict with any one on the subject. The jury, who fully concurred in the policy of this course, were then informed that if any one should be taken into custody, they would at once be again called together. The room was then cleared, and Mr. Wakley, Mr. Mills, the deputy-coroner, and the jury remained for some time in conversation.

In the course of the inquiry, Mr. Wakley more than once remarked, that he thought it was not advisable to say too much about the prisoner's dress and appearance, as that was only advertising for him the means of eluding detection.

The police, we have reason to believe, are at present wholly without clue either to the retreat or identity of the murderer.

PANORAMA OF THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY.

The advantages of speed on railways over the old mode of travelling is now too obvious to require any argument being brought forward in their favour. The first meeting for proposing the line now under notice was in October, 1835, when Mr. William Cubitt, engineer, was appointed to survey the country, and report as to the best direction, &c., for laying down the rails. This he performed, and gave it as his decided opinion that the line along the coast would be vastly superior to a line inland. On this point, however, an opposition arose; there were those who preferred the inland line, and who were determined to persevere in opposing the coasters; and they did so before a committee of the House of Commons from the 2d May to the 30th June, 1836; but the committee decided in favour of the coast, and the Bill was carried triumphantly through the House; and in the Lords a compromise was entered into with the inlanders, the Bill passed, and received the royal assent in August, 1836. The share list had filled rapidly, in spite of the litigation that cost the company about 30,000*l*. The speculation in railways, however, threw many obstacles in the way of the committee, so that, in 1837, they were obliged to apply for an amended Act, and doubts arose whether the project would ever be carried into effect; but the directors having overcome many of their difficulties in 1838, contracts were entered into, and the work commenced. In the year 1840 another amended Bill was applied for, which, after considerable opposition, was obtained; and from this period to the spring of 1844, the works were carried on with great rapidity and success; and on the 18th March, 1844, the first experimental trip was made from Dublin to Drogheda, amidst the shouts of thousands who collected along the line. The train reached Drogheda in one hour and eighteen minutes, including stoppages on the route; and returned back to Dublin in one hour and fifteen minutes; and subsequently, on another occasion, the run occupied only fifty-five minutes. The line was opened for public traffic on the 24th May, 1844, and more beautiful and picturesque coast scenery cannot well be found in Ireland. The entire line (31¾ English miles) has been durably completed for 14,000*l*. per mile, inclusive of every charge, with the exception of stations and stock.



The terminus at Dublin is considered to be a fine piece of architecture; it is not yet, we believe, finished, but the design is extremely good. The railway commences about fifty-eight feet wide; but after crossing over Sheriff Street by a bridge of cast iron, and over Seville Place by an elliptic arch, the line becomes contracted in width to thirty feet; it then proceeds onwards over the Royal Canal by means of a curiously-constructed bridge by Sir John Mac Neill. The canal company made a heavy demand for permission to erect a bridge, with a pier resting in the middle of the canal; but the amount was so enormous that Sir John planned a viaduct, sustained by a succession of suspension cross-bars of wrought iron, so laid as to form a perfect lattice work. The bars were riveted the one to the other, and the whole structure, embracing a span of 140 feet, rests upon abutments of solid masonry, so that when a weight presses upon any single bar, every bar comes into action to assist in sustaining it. This bridge cost 6000*l*. The line then passes over the North Lots, and enters on the Clontarf estuary, by a bridge of two arches of forty feet span each, and progresses to Clontarf, the first station on the line. To the right from this point, there is an excellent view of the Pigeon House and Poolbeg Light, Killeney Hall with a handsome obelisk crowning its summit, and the beautiful adjoining country studded with pleasant villas. In the back ground are seen the Wicklow mountains, the great and little sugar-loafs elevating their conical heads to the sky. The cassino on Lord Charlemont's demesne may also be seen; and adjoining the sheds is the village of Clontarf — the Marathon of Ireland — so connected with the history of that country in the period of the Knights Templars, and down to the rebuilding of the castle in 1835. Here the battle of Clontarf was fought on Good Friday, 1014, which expelled the Danes; and the spot is still pointed out at a short distance from the hill, where the aged monarch retired to offer up thanksgivings for his victory. In this spot he was surprised, and himself, with his immediate attendants, slain. Moore has celebrated this event in "Remember the glories of Brien the brave:" —

> Forget not our wounded companions who stood
> In the hour of distress by our side;
> While the moss of the valley grew red with their blood,
> They stirred not, but conquered and died.
>
> The sun that now blesses our arms with his light,
> Saw them fall upon Ossory's plain;
> Oh! let him not blush, when he leaves us to night,
> To find that they fell there in vain.

Quitting the station at Clontarf, the Howth Road is crossed by a bridge of cast metal, of fifty feet span, and from thence are several handsome viaducts — one of wrought iron at Killester is eighty-four feet span — and passing through the parish of Cooloch, comes to Raheny, from which the scenery is particularly picturesque, and proceeds to Kilbarrock, about five miles and a half from Dublin, where the ruins of the abbey of Kilbarrock are conspicuous; attached to which is the ancient cemetery, overgrown with lank grass and weeds, and open to all comers. From there the train goes on to Baldoyle, a fishing and bathing village, where stands the third station on the line. A parliament was convened here in 1369. Dublin bay is here seen with great advantage. The train now goes on to Howth, with its castle, and cromlech, and abbey. In this locality battles have been fought, and here it was that George IV. landed on his visit to Ireland in 1821. The harbour, once a packet station, and upon which much money was expended, is now only adapted for fishing-boats. Ireland's Eye lies immediately off Howth, and affords much speculation to the geologist; and, in the ruins of a chapel near to this, the four Gospels, called the Garland of Howth, were preserved. Leaving Baldoyle, the train passes through a pleasant country, till it enters the second great excavation, through the hill of Malahide, and proceeds to Malahide itself (the fourth station on the line), with its ancient baronial castle, one of the finest in Ireland, the property of the Talbots. It was first erected in the reign of Henry II., but has been greatly improved by succeeding generations. The apartments are capacious and grand, and many of the historic pictures extremely valuable. Passing on, the village of Sunds is visible in the distance, about two and a half miles from the railway. It has many relics and remains of the olden times, and is noted in history. There are several splendid mansions in its neighbourhood. The archbishop's palace formerly was in this locality: it was a fortified building in the centre of a court, surrounded with embattled walls, flanked with towers; the walls now are alone remaining. On leaving the station of Donabate, and passing through the cutting, Portrane comes in view — a wild, romantic district, formerly the scene of many a daring exploit by hardy smugglers. The coast is bold, precipitous, and full of caves and recesses, well adapted to facilitate the contraband. We are told that "to such extent did the smugglers carry not only their illicit traffic, but their depredations on shore, that a grant of 500*l*. was made by the Irish Parliament in 1775 to an ancestor of the late proprietor, to aid in constructing a quay and pier to facilitate the defence of the coast against their depredations, both of which are now in ruins;" and we may add that, in defiance of the coast-guard, many a bale of tobacco is still run in that neighbourhood. The next station is Rush and Lusk, associated with many reminiscences of antiquity. The station-house stands between the two villages. The ancient church and tower of Lusk, though sadly neglected, still shows in all its massiveness of structure, as if bidding defiance to time, if the hand of man would spare it. Rush stands upon the sea-shore, and employs many fishing-boats. Leaving the station, a partial view of Kenure Park, once the residence of the great Duke of Ormonde, but now the property of Sir Roger Palmer, is obtained. Lough Shinny is visible to the right, about two miles distant. Proceeding on to Baldangan, on the left are seen the ruins of the church and castle. The latter must have formerly been a noble building, well calculated for the rude ages in which it was constructed. In the twelfth century the Knights Templars had a religious establishment at this place. The noblemen and gentlemen's seats in this vicinity are extremely elegant. Crossing a handsome bridge over the high road from Dublin to Skerries, we reach the Skerries station. This place was formerly called the "Bay of St. Patrick," on account of a tradition that it was from this shore the tutelar saint embarked for the purpose of escaping the vengeance of some pagan chiefs. Off the land lay the Skerry Islands, one of which is supposed to be the spot in which St. Patrick found refuge. The ruins of an ancient church still remain upon it. These islands were, and occasionally are, still the resort of smugglers. Quitting the station at Skerries, Barnageera is passed on the left. It is remarkable for its ancient barrows or sepulchral mounds. In 1840, one of these was opened in the presence of G. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., and a stone coffin was discovered, and in another some human bones. The traveller now passes close along the shore. We are told that it was designed to run the line along the steep cliffs, which would have involved the company in a serious expense; but the Hon. and Rev. E. Taylor, to whom the land belongs, without any remuneration, permitted a more inland course through his demesne to be taken. The "Hand Book" (from which we have gathered much information) says, speaking of Hampton, the property of George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.: —

A day may be delightfully spent here. The demesne is open to the public. The view all along this portion of the line is exceedingly grand and picturesque. On the left, the elegant and spacious mansion of Hampton, delightfully situated in an extensive and richly-wooded demesne of five hundred acres; on the right, the sea view — in which the Skerry Islands, the bold headland of Clogher, the Carlingford and Mourne Mountains are prominent features — is truly magnificent. In a field at Hampton, traditionally styled "The North-house Meadow," one of those *souterrains*, so frequently discovered in Ireland, has been laid open by Mr. Hamilton. It presents a chamber constructed of large stones, without cement, projecting at the top until they meet in an arch at the height of about seven feet from the ground; from this, as usual, a gallery or passage opens of similar rude architecture, connecting, as it may be presumed, a series of these chambers.

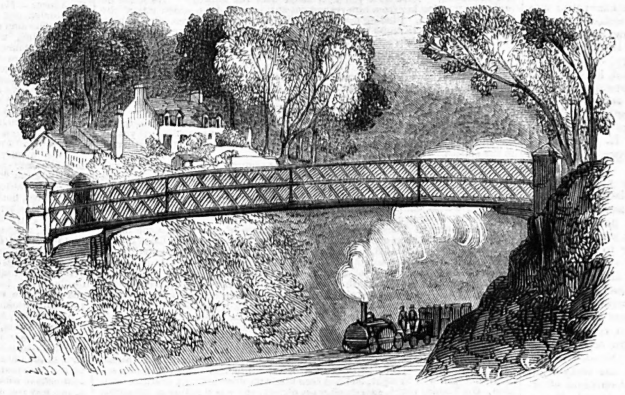
To the left of Hampton is Balrothery, where it is said James II. slept (after the battle of the Boyne) at the White Hart Inn. There are the ruins of an ancient church and castle.

From the station at Balrothery, the railway passes over the inner harbour by a grand viaduct of eleven arches of thirty spans each, and thirty-five feet in elevation, and on each side of this is a handsome promenade, made by means of metal floorings resting on the projections of the piers. Further on, situated on the right, is the mount of Knockingean, or "the hill of dead men's heads." Tradition says, that a great battle was fought here about the fourth or fifth century, of which Dr. Hanmer, in his "Chronicles of Ireland," relates —

Many giants and worthy champions there were in those days — about the year 490 — in Ireland, of Irish and Danish birth, hired by them for their defence. Those travelling into foreign countries fought many battailes, and got yearly tribute into their countrie, as the manner then was among such challengers. For this they were generally envied. A day was appointed by the invaders to arrive together in Ireland to overcome the countrie, and root out the whole nation.

After describing the defeat of the first army at Derry, the "Chronicle" proceeds: —

The second companie of this combination came to Lambay, landed their men in the Follesse of Skerries, set them in battaille array, and marched them to a place called Cnock-na-gean, where Dermott Lamhdearg, king of Leinster, met them — fought a cruell battaile with equal fortune for the space of four days. . . . To be short, the strangers were overthrowne, and 36,000 of them slaine, whose armes furnished Ireland thoroughly to encounter with the rest of the combination.



LATTICE BRIDGE, NEAR RAHENY.

The authenticity of this traditionary tale is strongly confirmed by the result of an exploration made of this extraordinary mount in September, 1840, by George A. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., of which a most interesting account was furnished to Mr. D'Alton. Mr. Hamilton states that —

Having obtained Lord Gormanstown's permission for exploring the mount on his estate at Knockingean, I had it opened, and found it composed of small round stones with shingle from the sea-shore. The excavation was soon interrupted by a circle of huge stones, which appear to have been placed around, but at some distance from the centre of the mount, and quite covered with, or buried in, shingle. Within this outer circle, I found a rude platform of apparently beaten clay, and upon this an immense heap of burned human bones. As far as could be surmised, the bones were those of human beings of every age. In the centre



VILLAGE OF BALDOYLE.

of this circle was discovered a chamber, constructed of huge flags, some of them more than six feet in height, and within this a rude stone basin, or rather, a large stone of sandstone grit, not found in the neighbourhood, with a cavity or hollow formed in it. This stone bore evident marks of fire, and around it on all sides were remains of charcoal or burned wood, and a quantity of semi-calcined human bones. Amongst those bones were scattered a number of beads formed of polished stone of a conical shape, with a hole through each near the apex of the cone. The mass of bones was very large. The stones have, I fear, been used in the railway, but the remains of the chamber and two or three of the flags may still be seen in the face of the cliff. I may add, that a few years previously Mr. Shaw, of Delvin Lodge, in cutting a ditch across one of his fields on the lands of Knockingean, came upon a considerable number of skeletons; and in my own immediate neighbourhood on the lands of Balbriggan, rude stone coffins with human skeletons are found very frequently.

Gormanstown Castle, on the left of the line, is another interesting spot; and in progressing several of this kind present themselves to view. A partial sight is caught of the Castle of Ballygarth, the residence of Colonel Pepper; and it was in this locality the play of *The White Horse of the Peppers*, so well remembered from the inimitable acting of the comedian Power (who was lost in the steamship President), was founded. The scenery grows more picturesque and beautiful; Julianstown, Bettystown, Pilton House, Colpe (where St. Patrick landed), and Mornington (the ancient seat of the Wellesley family), are passed; the Maiden Tower is visible at the entrance to the Boyne; and the pulling engines steaming on burst into view of the ancient town of Drogheda, of which the "Hand Book" says—

Drogheda is one of the most ancient and remarkable towns in Ireland, and connected with the leading events in Irish history. Its situation as a seaport, on a noble river, four miles from the sea, brought to it great advantages; while its position as a connecting link between the north and east of Ireland, made it always a desirable acquisition to the contending parties. It is in the county of Louth, lying fifty-seven Irish miles south by west from Belfast, and twenty-three north from Dublin, and within the municipal boundary contains a population of 17,300, with about 6000 in the suburban district. The erection of a bridge in early times over the river Boyne, which flows through it, gave it the name of Drogheda, *Droighad* signifying a bridge in Irish. In Holinshed, Drogheda is accounted "the best towne in Ireland, and truely not far behind some of their cities." "The one moietie of this towne is in Meath, the other planted in on the further side of the water in Ulster. There runneth a blind prophesie in this town that—Rosse was, Dublin is, and Drogheda will be, the best of the three." As a grain and provision market, Drogheda is of the first importance. The Boyne has been rendered navigable for boats of seventy tons, to Navan, whence large supplies of corn are brought for shipment. There are cotton and flax spinning-mills in full work; and also salt works, a distillery, and several other manufactories. For its ale, Drogheda is famous. Of late years a remunerative trade has been established with Liverpool, by means of steam-boats that ply regularly. The exports are about 36,000 tons, value 770,000*l*. The imports about 46,000 tons, value 260,000*l*.

As the tourist enters Drogheda, on the northern side, he is struck with the remains of a lofty square tower, of beautiful proportions and elegant architecture. This is Magdalene's Steeple, or the remains of a Dominican convent, founded in 1224, by Lucas De Netterville, archbishop of Armagh, and suppressed with the depopulation of the abbeys in the reign of Henry VIII. The original structure must have been inferior to few in that day in architectural magnificence. The tower, the sole remaining relic, rests on a Gothic arch, which scarcely seems able to support the weight. Immediately above the arch are two chambers, with eight windows, two on each side, carved with beautifully cut stone, and highly ornamented. There is a stone staircase winding up on the outside. After so many years of battle and storm, it is exceedingly well preserved; and were it not for a chasm on the eastern side, towards the top, which Cromwell's cannon effected, would be perfect in appearance.

In the hall of this church, as was observed elsewhere, the Irish kings, O'Neill, O'Hanlon, O'Donnell, and M'Mahon, made submission to Richard II. "Every one of them," says Sir James Ware, "laid aside his cap, belt, and skeyne, and kneeling down before the King, put both his hands, joined between the King's hands, and repeated his words of submission and fealty in the Latin tongue." Another pleasing incident is related by one of our ancient chroniclers in connection with the convent. The north and south sides of the town were engaged in constant disputes, often ending in bloodshed. Father Philip Bennett, a prior of St. Mary's, invited the quarrelsome citizens to hear a lecture on the text, "Behold, how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Having asked whether they would be united, a worthy Alderman Simcock gave the response "We will;" and so well-pleased was Henry VI. with the newly-knit amity, that he increased their immunities by charter, and the first mayor of the new corporation was the respondent Alderman Simcock.

The body of the Earl of Desmond was interred in this church, and a monument and statue erected to his memory, which was afterwards removed to Christ's Church, Dublin, in lieu of that of Strongbow, destroyed by the falling in of the roof in 1570.

Magdalene's Steeple is one of the most imposing objects in the neighbourhood of Drogheda, standing with its solid and antique grandeur in powerful contrast with the miserable sheds which surround it.

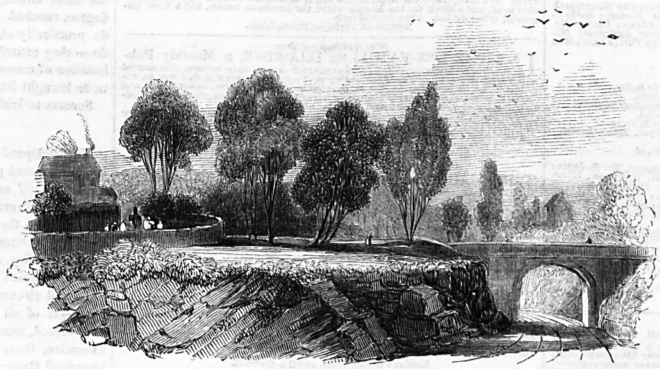
We have given a series of views along the line, which are extremely faithful and accurate.

By the last published report, we find that the traffic of the railway, from its opening on the 24th May, 1844, to the 1st January, 1845, has been—

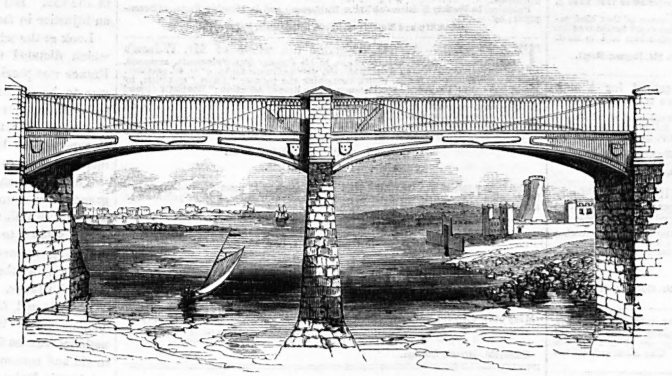
No. of passengers,	1st class	20,909
Ditto,	2d ditto	148,973
Ditto,	3d ditto	238,134
	Total	406,607

The total receipts of the Company are 21,572*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*. The expenditure leaves a balance in hand of 8258*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*.

A letter from Athens of the 18th ult. states that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in that city had received fresh dispatches from his court. They confirm the declaration of the friendly disposition of Russia towards Greece and the present Ministry.



BLACK QUARRIES, BAHENY.



BRIDGE, NORTH STRAND.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM'S MEDICAL BILL.

A public meeting of the City Association of General Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery was held on Tuesday night at Radley's Hotel, for the purpose of strengthening the National Association, the central committee of which sits in the Hanover Square Rooms, and to receive the report of the committee's proceedings since the last meeting. John Sim Smith, Esq., in the chair. The chairman said that Sir James Graham had, since their last meeting, brought in his bill somewhat amended, but the most pernicious clauses still remained, and these the meeting were called upon to condemn. In introducing the amended bill, Sir James Graham had uttered a glowing eulogium on the general practitioner, which was received with great applause by both sides of the House, thereby showing the general feeling of the House towards the general practitioner to be very favourable. The report was then read. It stated that a deputation of the committee had waited upon the members for the city of London, and they had promised to give their best consideration to the subject; that Sir James Graham had declined to see the deputation; that the chairman and honorary secretary of the committee of the City of London Medical Association had been admitted members of the provisional committee of the National Association; that the sum of 102*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*. had been handed over to the National Association. The report went on to state, that the committee observed with regret indications of dissatisfaction amongst a small section of the profession, which called upon them to recommend cordial unanimity and zealous co-operation with the National Association of General Practitioners, for the accomplishment of the great and important objects they had in view, and in which the public and the profession were so deeply interested. The report having been adopted, Dr. Sewell, in proposing the first resolution, adverted to many of the defects of the bill. He said the objections to the registration were, in the first place, pecuniary; and although the fee might be small, and ought not to be looked upon in a selfish light, yet it laid them open to further demands. The registration would also prevent them from rising, by their own application and abilities, from one branch of the profession to the other. The public situations were, by a clause in the bill, to be kept entirely under the control of the Board of Health, which was composed of all other medical practitioners, with the exception of the general practitioner. The resolution which he moved was to the effect, that the meeting, while it admitted that a few slight alterations had been made in the new bill beneficial to the public and the profession, deeply regretted that the most important objection to it still remained; more especially as regarded the invidious nature of the registration, the inefficient mode of enforcing the penal enactment, the unconstitutional power proposed to be vested in the Council of Health, and the total exclusion of the general practitioner from any representation in it. Mr. Bullen having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously. Mr. Sparke proposed the second resolution, to the effect that, whilst the meeting approved of the disinterested conduct of the Society of Apothecaries, it was of opinion that the behaviour of the Council of the College of Surgeons was highly censurable. Mr. Bowrie seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Mann then moved, and Mr. Vanhofen seconded a resolution, eulogistic of the important services of, and of confidence in, the committee of the National Association. A committee was then appointed to carry out the objects of the City Association. Mr. Weaver moved a vote of thanks to the public press, and Mr. Hutchinson having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously. Votes of thanks having been awarded to the chairman for his services during the evening, and to the honorary secretary, W. Smith, Esq., which were acknowledged, the meeting separated.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

A meeting of domestic servants at Hampstead and its neighbourhood was held on the first of this month, when the Rev. Thomas Ainger, the incumbent, was so good as to take the chair. The object of this meeting will be best explained by the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—

This meeting feels the necessity of servants making provision for themselves in their old age, and desires to impart that feeling to all servants throughout the kingdom.

It was subsequently determined to appoint a committee of gentlemen to consider further proceedings. In the meantime a servant named J. J. Beanham, who addressed the meeting, proposed the plan explained in the following copy of a petition to the House of Commons:—

TO THE HON. THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Domestic Servants resident in and about the metropolis,

Showeth—That your petitioners feel desirous of providing for themselves, and others of their calling, an asylum to which they may resort in age or infirmity, instead of availing themselves of the aid afforded by means of the present poor-laws, and that they find by experience that it is impracticable to form an association among themselves which will prove effective to this end.

That 6*d*. in the pound of the yearly wages of such male and female servants as are in the receipt of 3*l*. or upwards would, as your petitioners believe, be sufficient to raise a fund for defraying the expense of erecting asylums in districts throughout the kingdom, and providing annuities for aged or disabled members of their body, and also for building and maintaining schools for the education of their children, or otherwise affording such relief to them and their children as may be deemed expedient, and the funds of the institution will admit of.

That if the employers were compelled by act of parliament to retain out of the wages of their servants the aforesaid contribution, and to return the same to Government with their assessed taxes, your petitioners submit that the same would be collected without expense or trouble.

That your petitioners would suggest that the Stamp Office do provide sheets of parchment, duly stamped, upon which their employers shall be bound, under a penalty, to certify truly the exact time any servant liable to be assessed has been in their service, such certificate to be confirmed on oath by such servant, and to be the test of his or her qualification to participate in the benefits of the institution from servitude.

That no person shall be entitled to the benefits of the institution, unless he or she shall be of the age of sixty years or upwards, having been in actual service at least years, or shall have become disabled or infirm during servitude. That no person who shall be in receipt of an income from any source amounting to 10*l*. or upwards yearly, or who shall have been in the union, or receive parish relief, after the establishment of the institution, or who shall not have contributed to its funds at least six years, shall be entitled to its benefits.

That your petitioners have conversed with a number of their fellow-servants on this important subject, and all state that they would cheerfully pay towards such a desirable institution, if all could contribute towards its support.

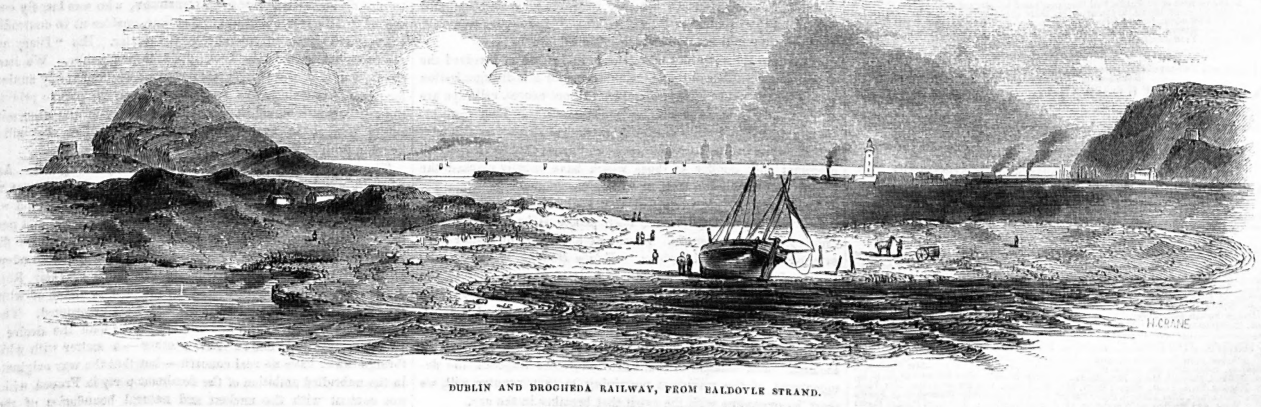
That for the purpose of carrying the objects of your petitioners into effect, they would humbly submit that a board should be formed to act under the direction of the Government for the time being.

That your petitioners are informed that in one or more of the German States institutions of a like kind, and making it compulsory on servants to contribute out of their wages towards the maintenance of the aged and infirm members of their class, have been successfully established.

That your petitioners believe that a very large portion of the poor's rates, which is expended for the maintenance of the aged and infirm domestic servants, would be saved to the community at large by an institution of the kind proposed.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honourable House, that the statements above contained may be taken into consideration, and such measures taken therein as the circumstances of the case may seem to render expedient—and your petitioners will ever pray.

ELGIN BURGHS.—At the suggestion of several friends intimately connected with these burghs, Mr. Granville Gower Loch (a Radical) has publicly addressed a letter to the electors, wherein he ventures to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of their district of burghs, in the event of a vacancy occurring by the retirement of their present member, Sir A. L. Hay. Mr. Duff, of Haddo, is at present engaged in personally canvassing the electors on the Conservative interest, and is said to have met with a favourable reception. We wish him all success; a more eligible member the constituency could not possess.



DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY, FROM BALDOYLE STRAND.

NEW CHRISTMAS GROUP.—Madame Tussaud and Sons.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by gracious permission of her Majesty, from the picture at Windsor Castle by Winterhalter. The House of Brunswick at one view:—George I., George II., George III., and George IV.; William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte of Coburg; the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, &c. The robes of George IV. restored; the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick; the National Group; Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb; the Bishop of Exeter.

"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—The Times.

Open from Eleven till Four, and from Seven till Ten. Admittance, One Shilling; Napoleon Room, Sixpence. Madame Tussaud and Sons, Baker Street,

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that a grand MUSICAL FETE, comprising the Symphonic Ode of the Desert, by Felicien David, will be presented on Friday, April 11. the particulars of which will be forthwith published.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

MR. BENTON (of the Free List Office) respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that his BENEFIT is fixed for Thursday, April 10, when will be presented Donizetti's Opera of

L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

Musical Conductor—Signor Schira.

Nemorino (a young Farmer), Mr. W. Harrison; Doctor Dulcamara (the Mountebank of Ravenna), Mr. Stretton; Belcore (a Military Sergeant), Mr. Burdini; Baldo (a Notary), Mr. Birt; Pietro, Mr. Morgan; Ludovico, Mr. T. Matthews; Farmer, Mr. Connell; Monterani, Mr. Healey; Diego (Landlord of La Bella Esperanza), Mr. Hodges; Adina (Mistress of the Farm), Miss Romer; Giadetta (a Village Lass), Miss Collett; Fioretta, Miss Norman; Villagers, Peasants, &c.

After which, a Grand

DIVERTISSEMENT;

In which will be introduced,

A Pas des Tambourines—By the Ladies of the Corps de Ballet.

Pas de Deux—Mdlle. O'Bryan and Mr. A. Webster.

Pas de Trois—Madame Giubilei, Mademoiselle Adele, and Monsieur Delferier.

La Pas des Bouquets—By the Ladies of the Ballet.

Grotesque Pas de Chinois—Mr. W. H. Payne, and Miss A. Payne.

A Grand Pas de Quatre, from "Le Lac des Fees"—Mdlle. O'Bryan, Mdlle. Louise, Madame Giubilei, and Mr. Webster.

To conclude with Weber's Grand Romantic Opera, in Three Acts, of

DER FREISCHUTZ.

Ottocar (the Prince), Mr. F. Gardner; Bernhard (the Head Ranger), Mr. S. Jones; Adolph, Mr. D. W. King; Caspar, Mr. Stretton; Zamiel, Mr. W. H. Payne; Kilian (Kinsman to the Head Ranger), Mr. H. Hornecastle; Hermit, Mr. Simmond; Witch of the Glen, Mr. T. Matthews; Demon of the Hunt, Mr. Lantz, Mr. Johnson; First Forester, Mr. Birt; Second Forester, Mr. Connell; Third Forester, Mr. Morgan; Linda, Miss Romer; Rose, Miss Betts; Bridesmaids, Miss Collett, Miss Carson, Miss Morgan; Shade of Adolph's Mother, Miss Somerville.

Huntsmen, Villagers, &c.—Messrs. Morgan, Roberts, Simmond, C. Tett, S. Tett, Jones, J. Morgan, Burt, Davis, Hodges, Butler, Gledhill, Horton, May, Herbert, Walker, Hunt, Connell; Mesdames Smith, Hughes, Miller, Evans, Hazleton, Forster, Herbert, Jackson, Deither, Rabino, Morgan, Somerville, Walker, A. Jackson, Hunt, Fenton, Sutton, Mott, Topple, Payne, Tindall, A. Kendall, L. Paris, Edgington, C. Paris, Douglas, Barnes, E. Edgington, H. Payne, Healy, &c.

Dress Circle, 7s. Boxes, 5s. Pit, 3s. Gal. 2s. Up. Gal. 1s.

Tickets and Private Boxes to be had at the "Free Office," and at the Stage Door of the Theatre.

REMOVAL.

M. JULLIEN begs most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, who since his residence in this country have condescended to honour him with their kind patronage, that finding his present small premises by far too limited to carry on the largely increased business as music publisher, which is now entrusted to him, with that punctuality and despatch necessary in all commercial transactions, he will, on the 10th of April next, remove his establishment, from No. 3. Maddox Street to No. 214. Regent Street.

Having more than eighteen months since foreseen the absolute necessity of this removal, M. Jullien has employed that interval in making such arrangements as he believes are most calculated to ensure the completeness of an establishment dedicated to the publication of that particular branch of music to which M. Jullien has devoted himself.

"La Musique Dansante" is the branch which M. Jullien undertakes, and all that directly or indirectly appertains to it will, in fact, form (what by the Parisians is very aptly designated) the Specialite of his new Establishment.

This Specialite will include the importing, engraving, and publishing of the newest "Musique de Danse" of this metropolis, as well as of every city in Europe, that published abroad being issued to the London fashionable world as speedily after its first appearance on the Continent as the greatly improved means of communication will allow. With a view to this much desired object, M. Jullien has entered into contracts with the principal musical publishers of Vienna, Warsaw, Petersburgh, Frankfort, Madrid, Naples, Berlin, and Paris, who have undertaken to forward all their newest publications to M. Jullien the moment of their appearance, and from the innumerable compositions which by those means will necessarily pass through his hands, he will have the opportunity of selecting the best, and with his stamp of recommendation (particularly as to their fitness for dancing) will issue them to his patrons, who will thus be spared the expense and annoyance of being obliged to purchase a mass of music (a large portion of which is often found on trial to be utterly useless) in order to select some few additions to their musical libraries.

Beyond the importing of foreign compositions, M. Jullien hopes to be the means of bringing forward many of the works of the very numerous native composers of "Musique Dansante," who, in consequence of the estimation now accorded to that kind of composition, have of late years devoted their talents to it.

M. Jullien therefore begs most respectfully to solicit a continuance of that kind patronage already so liberally bestowed on him, trusting that the increased facilities of his new establishment, added to his own renewed exertions, may enable him still to merit the confidence of all who honour him with their support.

M. Jullien's Offices for Balls and Soirees is also removed to No. 214. Regent Street. No. 3. Maddox Street, April, 1845.

EDUCATION at BRUSSELS.—Boarding-school for Young Gentlemen, conducted by M. SCHNEIDER. The house is desirably situated, with extensive grounds for recreation, &c.

The course of study comprises Reading and Declamation, Writing of all kinds, the French and English Languages, the Belles Lettres, Commerce, Arithmetic, the elements of Algebra and Geometry, Linear Drawing, History, Geography, Mythology, and the elements of Natural Philosophy.

The German and other languages are deemed extra, and, equally with Music, Dancing, and Academic Drawing, are so charged.

For Prospectuses apply to Mr. Gedge, 4. Wellington Street, Strand, London.

ESTABLISHMENT of the SISTERS of CHARITY, Moorslede, near Courtrai, Belgium.—At this establishment, young ladies are educated in the French and English Languages, Geography, History, Writing, Book-keeping, and Plain and Ornamental Needlework, for 300 francs, or 12l., per annum.

The English Language is taught by a resident governess of that nation, thus securing young English pupils from losing their native, while acquiring a foreign, language.

There are large gardens and spacious play-grounds, conducive to the health of the pupils.

Music or singing, 1 franc per lesson.

Washing, 40 francs per annum.

For Prospectuses, and all information as to route, apply to Mr. Gedge, 4. Wellington Street, Strand, London.

BOYS could write as well as Men if they use WILLIS'S FINE PEN AND SPRING HOLDER, sold in cases containing 100 Pens and 12 Spring Holders, 2s. 6d., or 160 Pens, 1s. 6d. These Pens last longer, if used with the spring holder, than any other, the holder being light as a quill. The name and address on pen and holder, "Willis, 8. Newgate Street, London."

ACADEMY OF MELLE, near GHENT, BELGIUM.

Under the direction of the Congregation of Josephites.—Superior, M. ALBERT.

The salubrity, extent, and beauty of the locality are well known, situate a league distant from the old city of Ghent, on the high road to Brussels; the grounds washed by the river Scheldt, and the village of Melle being a Railroad Station, present most desirable facilities of communication.

Every care is taken of the health of the pupils; there are large gardens and spacious grounds, in which are erected the matters proper for gymnastics, archery, and other amusements conducive thereto.

The food is wholesome, abundant, and varied as much as possible; masters and pupils take their meals in common.

Terms.—To be admitted to this Establishment a pupil must be furnished with a certificate of good conduct from the principal of his former school.

Pupils are not to bring any books for study; a well-assorted library, to which they have free access, furnishes all works that can be useful to them.

At the end of each term parents will receive a bulletin, containing the necessary particulars of the conduct, health, and progress of their children.

CHARGE FOR BOARD AND EDUCATION.

Pupils of the Literary and Scientific Class . . 500 francs, or 20l. per annum.
Pupils of the Commercial Class, 1st year . . 600 francs, or 24l. per annum.
Pupils of the Commercial Class, 2d and 3d years' . 700 francs, or 28l. per annum.
Two Brothers will be charged 100 francs per annum less.

Washing 60 francs per annum.—Entrance 10 francs. 5 francs for the Library.

Every pupil will bring a silver spoon and fork, a knife, six table napkins, six towels, brushes, combs, &c.

For Prospectuses apply to Mr. Gedge, 4. Wellington Street, Strand, who will give every information as to Route, &c.

PAISLEY SHAWLS, 15s. 9d.—Bailey and Co. beg to announce to the visitors of St. Paul's, that they purchased an elegant stock of Mantle Scarfs fashionably trimmed, 16s. 9d. to 21s. 6d.; also, their silk warehouse is now open to the public with a lot of rich striped Silks at 1s. 4½d. per yard; Polka Parasols, 1s. 11½d. each. The new Blue Dresses, 5s. 11½d., full 12 yards long.—Bailey and Co., Albion House, 77. St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

The Fourth Volume of the New and Illustrated Edition of Mr. James's Works was published on April 1st, containing

ONE IN A THOUSAND; or, THE DAYS OF HENRI QUATRE.

The Volumes of this Series are published Quarterly, price 8s. each, handsomely printed in large 8vo., with an illustration on steel, and bound in cloth.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

SUITABLE BOOK FOR A PRESENT.

Just published, in post 8vo., handsomely bound in cloth, price 8s., with numerous Plates and Woodcuts,

THE HANDBOOK of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL AMUSEMENTS and ACCOMPLISHMENTS. By a Lady. Including Artificial Flower Making, Engraving, Etching, Painting in all its Styles, Modelling, Carving in Wood, Ivory, and Shell; also, Fancy Work of every Description.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

THE PIANISTA FOR APRIL, No. 52., contains the new song, "The Heavenly Rhetoric of thine Eye," by Barnett; Camille Schubert's Skaters' Quadrille; Sylphide Waltz; New Spanish Dance, Zapateado; and Onslow's Pianista, 23. Paternoster Row. A supplement to No. 51. contains sixteen songs, as sung by Mr. Wilson in "Wandering Willie," price 2s. Supplements to 45. and 46. contains thirty-one Scotch songs, also sung by him in his two previous entertainments. Sherwood, 23. Paternoster Row; Turner, 19. Poultry; Templeman, 6. Great Portland Street.

FIELD'S JUVENILE BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.—Juvenile and Prize Books for the entertainment and instruction of youth; an extensive collection, comprising the works of the following eminent writers:—Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Holland, Hannah More, Mrs. Barbauld, Mary Howitt, Miss Edgeworth, L. E. L., Mrs. Marcett, Maria Hack, Mary Elliott, Mrs. Markham, Ann Fraser Tytler, Mrs. Hall, Miss Julia Corner, Miss Mitford, Peter Parley, &c. &c., beautifully illustrated, at Field's Cheap Book and Stationery Warehouse, 65. Regent Quadrant. Coloured Picture Books in every variety, from 6d.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, for April, price 2s. 6d., contains:—

Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland. Poetical Remains of the late Mrs. James Gray.—No. I. Rambling Records of People and Places.—No. IV.—Walter and Mabel. Miss Martin's St. Etienne. Song: by Robert Gilfillan. The Italian Poets.—No. I. First Article—Bernardo Tasso. The Nevilles of Garretstown; a Tale of 1760.—Chapter XXX.—A Conference at the Castle; Chapter XXXI.—Clonmel again; Chapter XXXII.—The Rosicrucian Revealed. M. Compte—the System of Positive Philosophy. Chapters of Railroad Romance; by Tilbury Tramp, Queen's Messenger.—No. IV.—The Road *versus* The Rail—The Song of the Third-class Train—"The Early" to Versailles. Thekla's Song, from Schiller. Land Commission in Ireland. M. Thiers' History of the Consulate and the Empire.

Dublin: William Curry, Jun., and Co.; W. S. Orr and Co., London; and all Booksellers. Of whom may be had

The O'DONOGHUE. By HARRY LORREQUER. No. IV. With Illustrations by Phiz. Price 1s.

TO the numerous inquiries, by letter and otherwise, from many parts of the country, Dr. COFFIN would say that his "Botanical Guide to Health, and the Natural Pathology of Disease," is now in the press, to be out about the 20th of April. The work is intended to be the basis of a General Botanic Society in this country, and will have the advantage over all others of the kind for domestic use, as it will be divested of all technicalities in the description of disease, and the plants to cure them. It will contain about 350 pages, and will be accompanied with a Card of Membership to all, and a blank for the Branch where the purchaser resides, and a Steel Engraving of the Author. The price will be 6s.

Address 16. Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

Nine Shillings per Year.

LE LIVRE DES FAMILLES ILLUSTRE, a Monthly Publication, containing 32 pages, or about as much as an octavo volume, ornamented with twenty engravings. Families studying the French language will find this an excellent means for improvement, the subjects being of an instructive, entertaining, and varied description, suitable to be placed in the hands of youth. Each number is beautifully illustrated with wood and steel engravings by eminent artists.

To be had of William Thomas, British and Foreign Advertising Agent, 21. Catherine Street, Strand, sole agent for England. The trade supplied.

THOMAS'S FRENCH PERIODICAL GUIDE is now ready, price 6d.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

On Saturday, the 15th March, was published, price 6d.,

THE MAGAZINE of POPULAR INFORMATION on CAPITAL and SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS, a Monthly Periodical devoted to the advocacy of the entire Abolition of Punishment by Death, the Amelioration of the Criminal Population, and the Improvement of the Code and Administration of the Criminal Law.

*** Annual Subscription, when sent post free, 5s.

Orders for the work and subscriptions, which are payable in advance, will be received by Messrs. W. G. Blackie and Co., Printers, 50. Villafield, Glasgow.

D. Robertson, Glasgow; W. Oliphant and Son, Edinburgh; C. Gilpin, London.

VIEWS IN NEW ZEALAND.

In a few days will be published, in imperial folio, price 3l. 3s.,

A SERIES of PANORAMIC VIEWS of the TOWNS and most interesting Districts in New Zealand, with beautifully-coloured Drawings of Plants, and Portraits of Native Chiefs in their respective Costumes, &c. &c.; the whole executed in the first style of Lithography, from Original Paintings and Drawings taken on the spot, and forming Illustrations to Mr. E. Jerningham Wakefield's forthcoming work, entitled "Adventure in New Zealand."

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

DR. CULVERWELL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH.—Price 1s., by post 1s. 6d.

WHAT to EAT, DRINK, and AVOID

"How we should live—what eat, what drink, what shun,
"To reach in health full three score years and ten."

Sherwood, 23. Paternoster Row; Carvalho, 147. Fleet Street; Hannay, 63. Oxford Street; Mann, 39. Cornhill; and the Author, 21. Arundel Street, Strand.

GRINDLAY and Co.'s OVERLAND CIRCULAR.—HINTS for TRAVELLERS to INDIA, detailing the several routes, with illustrative maps, compiled by Messrs. Grindlay and Co., for the use of their constituents, will be ready for delivery on the 8th inst., at their offices, 16. Cornhill, or 8. St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.

[In large 8vo. 64 pages, price Sevenpence.]

THE EDINBURGH TALES.—Part III., to be published on the 31st of March, will contain—"Frankland the Barrister" and "The Sabbath Night's Supper," by Mrs. Johnstone.—"The Cousins; a Tale of Edinburgh County," by Mrs. Fraser.—"The Renounced Treasure," translated from the Swedish of Nicander, by William Howitt.

Amazingly cheap, but that is its least merit. The tales are delightfully told; naturally, cheerfully, with great refinement of feeling, and a skilful variety of manner. The character of Richard Taylor has touches Charles Lamb might have given."—*Examiner.*

Published in Weekly Numbers at Three-Halfpence; and in Monthly Parts, at Sevenpence; by

Chapman and Hall, London; William Tait, Edinburgh.

THE PIANO—APRIL, contains the whole of Mr. Wilson's Scotch Songs verbatim, as sung by him in his Popular Entertainments, arranged, with accompaniments, for the pianoforte. 14s. worth of music for 1s., or 1s. 6d. post free. Also, a third edition of No. 36. Piano, containing the popular "Enfer" quadrille, by Henri Bohlman: Mr. Allen's popular song, "The Rose of Affection;" Donizetti's grand march, the Danaides grand waltz, the set of six celebrated opera mazurkas, and "I know he loves me well"—favourite song by Miss P. Horton. Price 1s., or 1s. 4d. post free, cheapest work published. Published by Duncombe, 10. Middle Row, Holborn, and all booksellers.

BATTLE OF CULLODEN.

FOUGHT APRIL 16. 1746.

The Proprietors of the PICTORIAL TIMES, anxious to meet the wishes of their Scottish Patrons and Friends, will give, in the Number of that Paper to be published on SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ENGRAVING

OF THE

BATTLE OF CULLODEN,

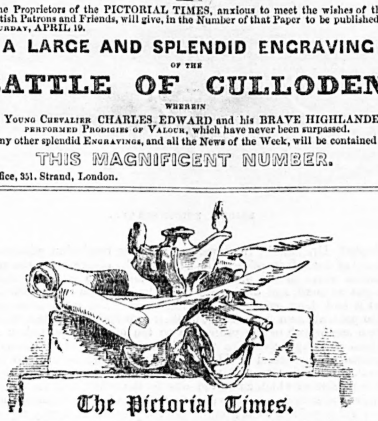
WHEREIN

THE YOUNG CHEVALIER CHARLES EDWARD and his BRAVE HIGHLANDERS PERFORMED PRODIGIES OF VALOUR, which have never been surpassed.

Many other splendid ENGRAVINGS, and all the NEWS of the Week, will be contained in

THIS MAGNIFICENT NUMBER.

Office, 351. Strand, London.



The Pictorial Times.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1845.

RAILROADS IN IRELAND.

WE don't know, after all, but that railroads may do more good to Ireland than Repeal or Repeal rabbles. We are quite sure that, anyhow, they will not do so much mischief.

Indeed, in the very idea of railroads in Ireland is involved the notion of a cessation of that continuing uproar and disorganisation which threatened to be interminable. If not causes, railways are at least indications, of something like tranquillity. They seem incongruous with all noise except their own; which noise, although sufficiently alarming to weak nerves and acute ears, is scarcely so pregnant with danger as those which have usually marked the crowds at Conciliation Hall, or "the monster meetings."

Truly rejoiced are we to find that the undoubted genius and industry which belongs to the Irish people is beginning to seek their appropriate channels. In war we know that no people have evinced more martial ardour. *Foig a Ballagh* might be the motto of the whole people, although it is appropriated to the gallant 87th Royal Irish Fusileers—a *corps* worthy the country in which it was raised, and worthy its distinguished colonel, General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B. *Foig a Ballagh* promises to receive a new application, now that there are to be railroads in Ireland. The difficulties that have heretofore impeded the development of the resources pertaining to that country will, we trust, be overcome with the spirit that breathes in the cry.

There is hardly on the face of the globe a land more blessed by nature—more instinct with all natural advantages—with more material means for maintaining in comfort a vast population than Ireland. But, alas! how true the words of LORD BACON, "The hand of man does not accord with the hand of nature; the harp of Ireland is not tuned to concord." There is no reason in the world for this; no reason at all that we can see why, as a strong man from his sleep, Ireland should not arise refreshed, and recover her inheritance of peace, of happiness, and of true glory.

We hail as a step in this direction the application of Irish capital to works of large utility, especially to the improvement of the means of internal communication. Roads are important agents in inducing a high state of civilisation, and railroads are perhaps the most striking proofs that that state has been, at least in a degree, reached. If they do not annihilate space and time, they do practically almost as much. One thing they most certainly do—they contribute to the *unity* of a people; they destroy that isolation of communities, which, constituting but one State, ought to be brought into as close an approximation as possible.

Success to Irish Railroads!

NON-INTERFERENCE.

The independence of European States of each other is one of the most sacred principles of international law. No matter how weak in itself any State be—how little capable of repelling the attacks of powerful neighbours—of resisting the inroads of formidable enemies, the integrity of the European commonwealth resting upon the acknowledgment, in practice as well as theory, of a public morality, demands that the rights of Geneva should be respected as much as those of France or Austria.

Special circumstances, exempted, by their peculiarity, from the operation of all positive and preimposed law, may necessitate, and, indeed, sometimes has necessitated, a departure, more or less extensive, from the fixed rules which constitute the European interficial Code; but these exemptions, if closely examined, will, after all, exhibit themselves as coming within the spirit of the Code, and being under the dominion and regulation of its general principles. Very often, indeed, what appears to be an aggressive war, hostile to a country's independence, may be, in reality and fact, a war purely defensive. If I see a man approaching me with stealthy steps and gun levelled at my head, I need not to wait until I had ascertained the gun was at full cock, the bearer's hand on the trigger, and the muzzle in the closest proximity possible to my person. I could not be called an aggressor, if I at once knocked my friend into the nearest ditch.

So it is with nations. It may appear unjust to invade a territory whose armies have not yet passed the frontiers, and whilst our own dominions have as yet seen no enemy's bayonets flashing in the sun. But this may be an injustice apparent only, and not an injustice in fact.

Look at the whole of our war with France, and note the policy which dictated that war. What was our justification, but that France was precipitating herself upon Europe, and that our fate was to be no better than that of Ulysses in the cave—we were to be the last devoured? Found too hard for easy digestion, our absorption into the system France was setting up throughout Europe was to have been somewhat delayed. This was all the mercy we had to expect.

The war, then, with France, though carried on upon foreign ground, was a war, in truth, righteous—in reality, defensive. We were not to wait until our own fertile plains had become the prey of the spoiler to arm our "gallant hearts and true" against the menacing masses assembled for our destruction. Again, our alliance with other powers, equally threatened by the mad ambition of France, necessitated our intervention in their behalf. With Portugal, for example, we were linked by treaties of a very ancient date. We were bound by those treaties—and international treaties form the text of conventional international law—to aid and succour Portugal in her hour of need, and nobly under our heroic Duke did we redeem our engagement.

With our campaign in Portugal began that series of glorious triumphs which ended with the victory at Waterloo, and for these—their glory apart—a large justification may be found in the position of this country at the time. It was a sense of self-preservation—it was the necessity of rescuing our own soil from the horrors of war, that induced our rulers to send against the legions of France the most distinguished of our generals and its gallant army. Badajoz was stormed, that peace might dwell in England.

Without doubt there is a vulgar notion about—that we fought with France to re-establish a government it had rejected. But the uniform tenor of our negotiations rebuts all such presumption. The facts, indeed, testify to the contrary; so does the language of all our public documents—so does the language repeatedly held by the Minister—so does the secret instructions given to our diplomatists. LORD MALMESBURY, who was largely concerned in all our negotiations at that time, enables us to contradict the vulgar opinion in reference to the matter. His "Diary and Despatches" have lately been given to the public. We learn from them that the British Government was uniformly anxious for peace—that there was no disposition on its part to protract the war—that it would have treated with any of the successive ruling powers in France, who had the means, or the will of keeping faith with England.

The war with France was essentially a war *for* England. And when at a subsequent period—after the BOURBONS had been restored—France invaded revolutionised Spain, and England was invited to assist, the Tory Ministers of the day plainly and positively refused, averring that it was no policy of England to dictate to other countries the form of government they should adopt; at the same time the Ministers, in the name of their Royal Master, repeated an exposition of the grounds in virtue of which the war with revolutionised France had been prosecuted. They stated that the *casus belli* had nothing to do with the desire of France to substitute one ruler for another—a matter with which foreign States have no real concern—but that the war originated in the unbridled ambition of the dominant party in France, which, not content with the ancient and natural boundaries of their

country, sought to subjugate all others who would evince no subservience to their dictates.

Internal disturbances in a country may, indeed, require interference on the part of foreign powers; but this is an exemption from the rule that very rarely occurs—never, indeed, except when the right of intervention is created by treaties to which the country itself is a consenting party. In other cases, the exemption is seldom existent. However, it *has* been held to arise; and the plea generally advanced is, that the powers interfering are in some way or other—or, at least, they allege themselves to be so—sufferers by the internal distractions of the people interfered with.

The instance of Greece will at once occur to the reader's mind. The great powers of Europe interposed, not with their remonstrances only, but their arms, between the Porte and his revolted subjects in the Morea. They formally interfered between a legitimate sovereign—by themselves acknowledged to be legitimate—and those who, in defiance of their allegiance, had risen against his power. Here is a case as strong as could be well imagined. What was the justification the powers pleaded for their conduct? Simply that their subjects were, by the dissentions between the Ottoman Porte and his Greek subjects, prejudiced in the pursuit of their commerce, and exposed to personal risk as well as to the injury of their property.

If the troubles which at present agitate Switzerland continue, and the good offices of the mediating powers have no avail, we may anticipate that France, Sardinia, and other states will not consent to remain inactive spectators. The peace of their own countries is menaced so long as the cantons are agitated by tumults, and a revolutionary spirit is manifested throughout the confederated republic.

The principle of non-intervention, then, it will be understood, however just in itself—in fact, as a principle just—is still liable to exceptions, which, whilst we judge the foreign policy of States, we must never fail to take into account.

We are assured that Archdeacon Samuel Wilberforce is to be the new Dean of Westminster.

Mr. Wallace, M.P., has intimated to his constituents in Greenock that "he has taken the usual measures for vacating his seat" in Parliament. The hon. member assigns as his reason some recent attacks of severe indisposition. A Conservative candidate is announced, but not named. The announcement is to the following effect:—"A gentleman of moderate politics will come forward, whose attachment to the present government may justly be expected to insure to the public works of the town, what the extreme politics of the late member has hitherto denied us—a due share of the public patronage."

West Kent Election.—We have reason to believe that a numerous and influential meeting of the gentlemen and landowners of West Kent was holden on Monday, and that a gentleman of strictly Conservative principles was agreed upon as a candidate for that division, in the place of Viscount Marsham, now called to the House of Lords. We understand that the name of the gentleman will not be made public at present out of deference to the memory of the late Earl of Romney. — *Standard.*

The New Bishop.—Whitehall, March 29.—The Queen has been pleased to order a *congé d'elire* to pass the Greet Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Ely to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Dr. Joseph Allen, late Bishop thereof; and her Majesty has also been to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, Thomas Turton, Doctor in Divinity, now Dean of the cathedral church of of Saint Peter, Westminster, to be by them elected Bishop of the said see.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

We promised, last week, to illustrate our observations on the important connection there is between remunerative prices, as aimed at by protective legislation, and a just currency. Our object was, to show that, in point of fact, protection cannot be attained or maintained in this country with a gold-equivalent currency as established by the Bank Charter Bill for last session. We cannot make out our case more effectually than by quoting a passage from the speech of the Honourable Member for North Warwickshire on the recent debate upon Mr. Miles's motion in favour of agriculture. Mr. Newdegate, on that occasion, after exposing the flimsy and fallacious character of the free trade arguments of Mr. Cobden, and lamenting the too observable and growing sympathy of the occupants of the ministerial benches with them, thus addressed himself, in the first instance, to Lord John Russell:—

> The Noble Lord the Member for London, with much approbation from the opposite side, declared that protection was "the bane of agriculture." This was a fine round saying to enunciate, and in support of it the Noble Lord's argument simply came to this—that because since 1815 agriculture had been frequently depressed, whilst during that period it had been protected, that its protection had been the cause of its depression; and he confessed, after some thought, he could not make out the connection between the assumed cause and the effect. But he did wonder that the establishment of another system, dating also from about 1815 (cries of "Hear, hear!" and "Oh, oh!")—aye, Honourable Members opposite might cheer, and he understood their cheers, but he expressed a sincere opinion; he did believe that our fluctuating, and, at the same time, restrictive monetary system, had depressed agriculture, though not in the same degree the other productive interests of the country. The agricultural prosperity of England and Scotland had been quoted by the Right Honourable Baronet at the head of the Home Department. Now a different monetary system obtained in those two countries, particularly in the latter. They are equally protected with this country; but if fluctuations and agricultural depressions have been more frequent in this country than in them, is it not probable that the monetary system has more to do with the evils of agriculture in this country than protection has?

A pretty considerable poser this for my Lord John, with his strong bullion preferences, and one that he would do well to answer; or, far better for the real interests of the nation would it be, if he were to undertake to support a motion for early parliamentary inquiry into the effect of the existing and restricted currency upon prices; and into the relation that is alleged to subsist between taxation of an indirect kind and a circulating medium. This would be a fair and the only straight-forward way of leading up to the question of protection and the grounds of it. Such an inquiry would soon show how deluded the landed proprietors in parliament have been in supposing that their Corn Law of 1842, or any other protective law, could answer its end, while another law, that of 1819, affecting as it does all price, was working its sure and destructive effects; a law, too, that, most absurdly, attained its "complement," with honourable exceptions, by the very votes that had been recorded for the Corn Law only two years before. This "complement," it appears, with all its paralysing influence, unless soon and vigorously resisted, is about to be applied to Ireland and Scotland. England in her agriculture is not to be raised to the more prosperous condition of those portions of the empire, but those countries are rather, it would seem, to be dragged down to that of England. We shall see.

THE SCOTCH BANKS.

"The principal features of the contemplated measures of Sir Robert Peel, in reference to the Scotch banking system, are said to be, that the existing banks are to be limited to their present circulation, and that they will be forced to keep an amount of gold equal to one-fifth of that circulation, with the option of having one-fourth of that fifth in silver, so that if a circulation of a bank be 200,000*l.* it must keep 40,000*l* of sovereigns to meet the demands upon it, or else 30,000*l.* in sovereigns, and 10,000*l.* in silver. Any bank that exceeds its present circulation must have gold to meet every pound of such excess."—*The Caledonian Mercury.*

[This, if true, is neither more nor less than the introduction of the principle of the Bank Charter Act of last session into the monetary system of Scotland, with the difference only of compelling the bankers of our northern fellow-subjects to keep one-fifth of their circulation in gold instead of one-third, as required in England. The evident intention, however, is, and the certain effect will be, as Sir Robert Peel would express it, to render the paper circulation of Scotland conformable to gold, that is to say, that prices shall in future be kept down to the level of gold at the mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, the Continental level, and this with our heavy public indebtedness; and that by the restriction of the circulation of paper to the existing amount, all possible pecuniary accommodation and extension of trade in Scotland shall be governed by the amount that can be obtained of the precious metals. We cannot believe, however much the bankers of Scotland may be tempted by the monopoly of the last Bank Charter Bill, or however bit by bit the principle of that measure may be insinuated among them, that they will fail to rouse their countrymen to the danger that awaits them in the threatened infliction of this pernicious measure. We shall return to the subject.]

NELSON'S VETERANS.—DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS AT GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

The funds which were collected some time since, with the object of giving a banquet to the surviving heroes who served under the immediate orders of the immortal Nelson, have been distributed in a manner better calculated to hand down to posterity the glories of the times which his and their acts have made worthy to be remembered. The tardy arrangement with respect to the distribution of the subscriptions originally intended to feast the veterans on the completion of the Nelson Monument, has drawn some nature on the parties who have had the management of the funds; but we believe in this case, as in most others of a similar kind, if it were necessary, a sufficient and satisfactory reason could be assigned for the delay. It was, however, determined that, instead of providing the aged tars of seamen with a dinner, each participator in the action which shed a lustre on a country and a name, should be presented with a medal and a gratuity. Accordingly, at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, a deputation, consisting of Captain Blankley, R.N., and several other gentlemen, arrived at the hospital, and having waited on Admiral the Right Hon. Sir R. Stopford, the governor, proceeded to the Painted Hall, where they were received by Rear Admiral Sir James Gordon, the lieutenant governor, Captain Bowker, and the other officers of the institution; the veteran tars who had actually served under the immediate orders of the immortal Nelson (to the number of 67) were ranged in line on either side the splendid apartment. The boys of the school were present, whilst the excellent band of the school enlivened the assembly with appropriate and spirit-stirring strains. Each man was then called by name, in alphabetical arrangement, and presented with a handsome medal, bearing the likeness of the hero of Trafalgar on the one side, and a representation of the monument so tardily erected to his memory at Charing Cross on the reverse, and 10*s.* in money.

The upper part of the hall was filled by ladies, amongst whom we noticed the Hon. Lady Stopford, Lady Isabella Hope, the Misses Stopford, and many others of the elite. The men generally presented a clean and interesting appearance, having for many years (as testified by their weather-beaten countenances) braved the "battle and the breeze;" and having, many of them, lost limbs in the service of their country.

The business having been concluded, the boys belonging to the school marched off with the band to their quarters, and the pensioners departed to their respective habitations.

BROUGH THE FRATRICIDE.

Stafford, April 2.—From a Correspondent.—The greatest exertions continue to be made to procure a mitigation of the sentence of death passed upon John Brough, who is ordered for execution, at Stafford gaol, on Saturday next, for the murder of his brother Thomas, under peculiarly melancholy and distressing circumstances. The fact of the unhappy man having been most strongly recommended to mercy by the jury—his previous excellent character—the extraordinary provocation he received, and the absence of all premeditated malice in the commission of the crime—will, it is confidently believed, induce the Home Secretary to reprieve the wretched culprit, and transport him for life, instead of consigning him to the gallows. On Tuesday last the attorney for the convict had a lengthened interview at Stafford gaol with the governor and the exemplary chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Sedger, from whom he procured certain important particulars connected with his unhappy client, and forthwith dispatched the same to Mr. Baron Platt, before whom the trial was heard, and strong hopes are entertained that his lordship will consider the case one in which the mercy of the Crown may be safely exercised, without detriment to the interests of society and without violation of the requirements of justice. On Tuesday Judith Brough, one of the sisters of the prisoner, in the presence of the chaplain, gave her unhappy brother a most excellent character for affection and undeviating kindness to every member of the family, even to the man he slew, whose reputation both among his relatives and throughout the neighbourhood was the reverse. The mother of the prisoner is now in her 70th year, and the agony of mind she endures is wholly indescribable, she having been compelled to give evidence against the son, by whom she has long been supported, for the murder of another of her children.

[From a Correspondent.] Tawell.—"Your readers, I doubt not, will fully sympathise with the bereaved Mrs. Tawell, when they learn that, upon the information being broken to her of the execution of her husband (the day of doom having from humane motives been previously withheld from her knowledge), she received the communication with meek resignation; but when aware of the confession he made, it so affected her, as to lead her immediate friends to fear that reason had fled. We feel deeply for the afflicted lady; and would that the confession had never been disclosed to her, rather than that a greater calamity should have befallen so amiable and so beloved a lady as Mrs. Tawell."

CAUSERIE.

The Countess of Warwick was presented last week with an elegant vase by the members of the Surrey Hunt, as a mark of their sense of her ladyship's liberality in permitting them to hunt over her estates in Surrey.

The death of Colonel Turner Grant, late of the grenadier guards, took place at his house in Portman Square on Friday last, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His first commission was dated April 4, 1800, and he attained the rank of colonel on the 10th of January, 1837. He served in Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain in 1809, including the battle of Corunna. He was also engaged in the expedition to Walcheren, and the Peninsular campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814.

Marshal Bugeaud left Marseilles for Algiers on board the Cameleon on the 25th inst.

A man named Noel des Quersonnières died at Neuilly, near Paris, on Tuesday last, in the 117th year of his age. The freemasons had of late supported him, and defrayed the expense of his interment, which took place on Thursday.

At Liverpool, Benjamin Anderson, who was indicted for attempting to poison his wife and children, at Manchester, by administering to them sugar of lead, was acquitted.

Richard Clarke was indicted at Bury St. Edmunds for wounding John Day, with intent to maim and disable him and do him grievously bodily harm, and also for resisting his lawful apprehension. The prosecutor, who was a night-watcher on Sir Richard Affly's preserves, observed the prisoner snaring a hare, pursued and overtook him, a struggle ensued, in which the prisoner got possession of a stick with which the prosecutor had been armed and struck him on the head with it two or three times. He was found guilty of a common assault.

At the same assizes, Robert Drewe, convicted of arson, was sentenced by Mr. Baron Parke to be transported for life.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the house of Mrs. Bond, a widow lady, Addington Square, Camberwell. The house in which the fire originated was totally gutted. The roof of the adjoining building was likewise burnt off, the upper windows destroyed, and the lower part extensively injured by water. There were no lives lost.

The clergy of the archdeaconry of Durham have resolved to petition both houses of parliament to repeal such portions of the act 6th and 7th of Will. IV., which proposes to unite in one the ancient bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor, on either of these sees becoming vacant.

About eight o'clock on Sunday evening a fire broke out in the lower part of the premises occupied by Mr. George Freestone, pork-butcher, 29. Great Suffolk Street, Borough. The smoke was so dense for some time, that considerable difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the exact locality of the fire. Owing, however, to an abundant supply of water, and the timely arrival of several engines, the flames were subdued before any material damage was effected.

Driven by stress of circumstance, the performers who lately composed the orchestra at the Adelaide Gallery have taken refuge in Sussex Hall, a large and commodious room in Leadenhall Street, well adapted for musical purposes. Headed by M. Laurent, a series of evening concerts à la Musard are contemplated, and from the appearance of the first there is every reason to believe that the undertaking will be prosperous.

The remains of the late Bishop of Ely, Dr. Allen, were deposited in the choir of Ely Cathedral on Tuesday.

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, may be expected in London early next week.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has nominated the vicar of Newry to be one of his excellency's chaplains. This, the only appointment of the kind which Lord Heytesbury has made since he came to Ireland, is a just tribute to Mr. Bagot's eminent theological and literary attainments.—*Newry Telegraph.*

The Lords of the Treasury have appointed Charles Ross, Esq. (formerly member for Northampton), to be a special commissioner for the purposes of the income tax, in the room of Thomas Pargiter Dickenson, Esq., appointed a commissioner of customs.

We are informed that Gaches, the person who was committed by the county coroner for manslaughter, by causing the death of Mrs. Lovett, of Cosrey, through improper treatment, has been advised by his brother, a solicitor residing at Peterborough, to surrender himself immediately for trial at the coming assizes. The case will naturally excite great interest among the medical profession, particularly as it arrives most apropos as regards Sir J. Graham's Bill.

The "Courrier Francais" mentions the on dit that Marshal Soult is seriously ill, and in a state that gives great anxiety to his friends.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Honourable George Warren Edwardes to be auditor of accounts to the government of St. Helena.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Jules Virieux, Esq., to be juge de paix for the island of Mauritius.

The first meeting for the spring season of the Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday afternoon at the rooms in Regent Street. There was a very good collection of flowers, the prominence of which were rewarded with prizes. Amongst some interesting varieties were violet and mignonette trees, which had by cultivation assumed a shrubby appearance, with some hyacinths and fine blown camellias.

The gentlemen belonging to the Arundel Yacht Club have just announced their intention of opening the season by a sail down the Thames on Saturday, the 26th of the present month. The yachts are to assemble at Greenwich, at four o'clock in the afternoon, proceeding only as far as Erith on the first day, returning again early in the following week.

The pensioners of the royal navy and the royal mariner, in the Woolwich district, have received notice that they are to appear before Captain John Forbes, the officer employed in the organisation and payment of the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, for the purpose of being enrolled, and to be paid monthly in the same manner as the pensioners of the ordnance corps, cavalry, and line regiments.

The boiler of the steam-boat Victoria exploded on Saturday evening, while she was engaged in towing a vessel into the harbour at Shield's. The force of the steam, which was fortunately upwards, severely scalded John Thompson, the engine-man, who was standing on deck, but no other person was injured.

The "Moniteur Parisien" states the number of French government steamers now afloat or building is 99. Of these eight are frigates of from 450 to 650 horse-power, and eighteen corvettes of from 220 to 320 horse-power.

The Duchess of Orleans has sent, in her own name and that of the Count de Paris, a sum of 200 francs to the committee of the English national schools of the Havre and Rouen railroads. There are at present four schools established at Rouen, Malaunay, Barentin, and Bolbec. The number of children who attend amounts to upwards of 500.

Several cases containing plants and seeds from the different countries visited by the French legation to China have been received at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Amongst them are several specimens of the tea-plant, and a coffee-plant from the Malay Peninsula, which has been hitherto unknown to the botanists of Europe. The bean is small, nearly white, and highly aromatic.

We observe that that most zealous and attentive servant of the public, Mr. Benton, of the Free List, Drury Lane, will on Thursday next take his benefit. The pieces to be played have been selected with great good taste. Donizetti's opera of *L'Elisir d'Amore* and Weber's *Der Freischutz* have never failed to please. In addition, there will be a divertissement of an interesting character. We wish our old friend the bumper he well deserves.

New Convent at Chelsea.—On Tuesday afternoon the new Catholic schools and convent of the order of St. Joseph, recently erected in Cadogan Street, Chelsea, were opened for the purpose to which they are intended to be appropriated with great ceremony. The Hon. Edward Petre, and other gentlemen of rank and influence, accompanied by a very large number of ladies of distinction, took a foremost part in the proceedings. The children went in procession from the Catholic Chapel in Cadogan Terrace, accompanied by several clergymen, and the other parties above-mentioned, and on their arrival the children were formally introduced to their new preceptors, consisting of five nuns from the Convent of Mercy at Bermondsey, and several monks from some of the Catholic colleges in the north of England of the Trappist order, greatly celebrated for their learning, devotedness to the instruction of youth, and piety. Mr. Petre addressed the assembly at great length, and commented on the bounteous charity of the founder, Mr. Knight, the eminent botanist of King's Road, who having purchased the property at a cost of nearly 5000*l.*, had built the place entirely at his own expense. After some further proceedings, the company separated, evidently much gratified with the affair. The new building consists of separate schools for the boys and girls, a convent for the religious persons, with a small chapel attached for the use of the establishment, which, being built in a peculiarly neat and novel style, are an ornament to the locality.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF MARY BROTHERS.

Last night considerable sensation was excited in the neighbourhood of Bow Street by the circulation of a report that the murderer of the unfortunate Mary Brothers, *alias* Tape, had been apprehended by the police. The report turned out to be true. A person of the name of Joseph Connor, residing in Stonecutters' Alley, it appears, had been captured by that zealous and indefatigable officer, Inspector Pearce, and is now in safe custody. He answers, as we learn, in every point to the description of the person by whom this foul and unnatural murder was committed.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, March 4.

After the presentation of various petitions, and notices of motions, Lord Brougham rose to present two petitions respecting the punishment of paupers for the non-payment of poor rates, which led to a discussion wholly uninteresting.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several petitions were presented and notices of motions made.

New Zealand.—In answer to a question by Mr. Foster, Mr. Hope said he had no objection to lay on the table of the House part of the Government dispatches relative to New Zealand

Mr. Mazzini.—In answer to a question of Sir C. Napier, whether the Home Secretary was prepared to offer an apology to Mr. Mazzini for his late charges, Sir J. Graham replied that the question took him by surprise, but he considered he had observed the ordinary rules of the House on such a matter. He felt, however, bound to say, that he did not intend to persevere in the accusation against Mr. Mazzini, and had therefore withdrawn it.

Maynooth College.—Mr Villiers wished to know when the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Government intended to introduce the Bill for the proposed increased grant to Maynooth College.—Sir R. Peel observed that Friday next was the day upon which the second reading of the Bill would take place.

Lord Ashburton and Lord J. Russell.—Lord J. Russell, after having explained that the cause of his addressing the House was to correct an error of Lord Ashburton with respect to his treaty with America, wished to know if the Hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of the Colonies had received a copy of any instructions which he (Lord J. Russell) had given to Lord Ashburton and his answer to him. He thought the Noble Lord had mistaken the whole transaction, for it was impossible that Lord Sydenham could have made use of the observations that had been ascribed to him.—Mr. Hope said, not expecting the question, he was not prepared to answer. He would make a search for the papers required.—Sir R. Peel had no objection to such papers being laid upon the table of the House that would not prejudice the public service by their production.

The Brazils.—In answer to a question by Mr. M. Gibson on our present relations with the Brazils, and the privileges enjoyed by our subjects in that country under the commercial treaty which has just expired there, Sir R. Peel replied that it often happened that the merchants of Liverpool and Manchester received earlier intelligence of matters of this nature than was received by the Foreign Office. The Government had not received any account of the transaction to which the Hon. Gentleman referred.

The Ashburton Treaty.—A conversation again arose upon this treaty, in consequence of Sir R. Peel's previous observation not having been understood. Sir R. Peel in conclusion said, that every exertion should be made to get up the documents required.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

The usual express in anticipation of the overland mail from India reached London on Thursday evening. The dates are—Bombay, March 1; Madras, Feb. 21; Calcutta, Feb. 19; Lahore, Feb. 9; Scinde, Feb. 29; Singapore, Jan. 26.; and China, Jan. 14.

The Anglo-Indian journals are, as usual, occupied in finding fault. Their present victim is Sir Charles Napier, whom they are pleased to describe as inactive, deceived, or having, as he expected, any enemy to fight, he has thought proper to rest for a time upon his oars. He set out, it will be remembered, in January last, with a force of 5000 British troops and 2000 Scindian auxiliaries, to chastise and expel from beyond our frontier the hordes of banditti which had infested it; but, as in fear of his approach, they seem for the most part to have expelled themselves, he has of course found no occasion to attempt any important military operation. Beyond the pacification of the country, the recovery of some thousand head of cattle, and the capture of five or six hundred prisoners, we have nothing to record of him; but, surely, with such results, his expedition cannot justly be described as fruitless. The troops in Scinde, with the exception of her 9th and 73d Highlanders, were healthy. Of this regiment, however, one half its men are said to have died in the course of the last five months. The survivors were daily expected to arrive from Kurrachee at Bombay, whence they would prob bly be sent to the Cape of Good Hope or to England. The troops were being withdrawn from Kolapore and Sawunt. Martial law had been proclaimed in those districts, and several unimportant affairs had come off in the course of the month, which had led to the capture of some six or seven hundred of the insurgents, the most active of whom were about to be tried by martial law for the part they had taken in the insurrection. Colonel Outram had been appointed political agent or resident at Sattara. The Punjaub continued in a feverish state, but with that exception the most profound quiet reigns throughout India. Sir Henry Hardinge was at Calcutta. The only news from China, of the slightest interest, is of a commercial character. Some excitement had been created by the draft of an act for augmenting the duties on a considerable number of the most important of its imports, and it was expected that merchants in this country would consider the proposed arrangements as equally injurious to their interest. We suspect, however, that the account of the sensation above referred to has been greatly exaggerated.

In the Court of Excise on Thursday, three chemists and druggists were fined 10*l.* each for selling spirits of wine. The informer in each case was an officer of Excise, to whom the spirits had been sold. It was alleged in one instance that the officer had obtained the spirits of wine by representing that it was wanted as a lotion for a child that had just been burned.

THE COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

Sir Robert Peel, on Monday night, entered on the books of the House of Commons a notice of his intention, on Thursday, to move, in a committee of the whole House, for a "Bill to amend the Acts relating to the College of Maynooth." Such is the form in which the Prime Minister has couched an intimation, the bare rumour of which has excited no slight amount of dissatisfaction and complaint. At the present moment, therefore, a brief review of the past history of this college may not be uninteresting. It is situated in the county of Kildare, which also contains another of the principal Roman Catholic educational establishments in Ireland, namely, that at Clongoweswood. The Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, was founded pursuant to an Act passed by the Irish Parliament in 1795. The object of the institution is professed to be to provide "a home education" for the Irish priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, who were formerly obliged to resort to the various colleges on the Continent. It was first opened for the reception of fifty students in October, 1795, and, consequently, in the autumn of the present year, will complete its first half century. A lay college was attached soon after the commencement of the establishment, but that addition to the original plan was discontinued in 1817. The buildings of the college in its present state are fitted for the accommodation of 450 students. Of this number 250 are free students, who are selected by the bishops of the several dioceses at yearly provincial examinations. They pay eight guineas upon their entrance into the college, and that is their only expense. The rest of the students in the establishment are either "pensioners," who pay twenty-one guineas per annum, and four guineas entrance, or "half-pensioners," who pay only half that amount a-year. The expenss of the college are supported by these various sources of revenue and by private bequests, in addition to the present parliamentary vote of 8928*l.*, granted each year. The college is governed by a president, vice-president, dean, and procurator, or bursar; and the education of the students is under the superintendence of professors of the sacred Scriptures, of dogmatic theology, moral theology, natural and experimental philosophy, logic, belles lettres, Hebrew, Greek and Latin,



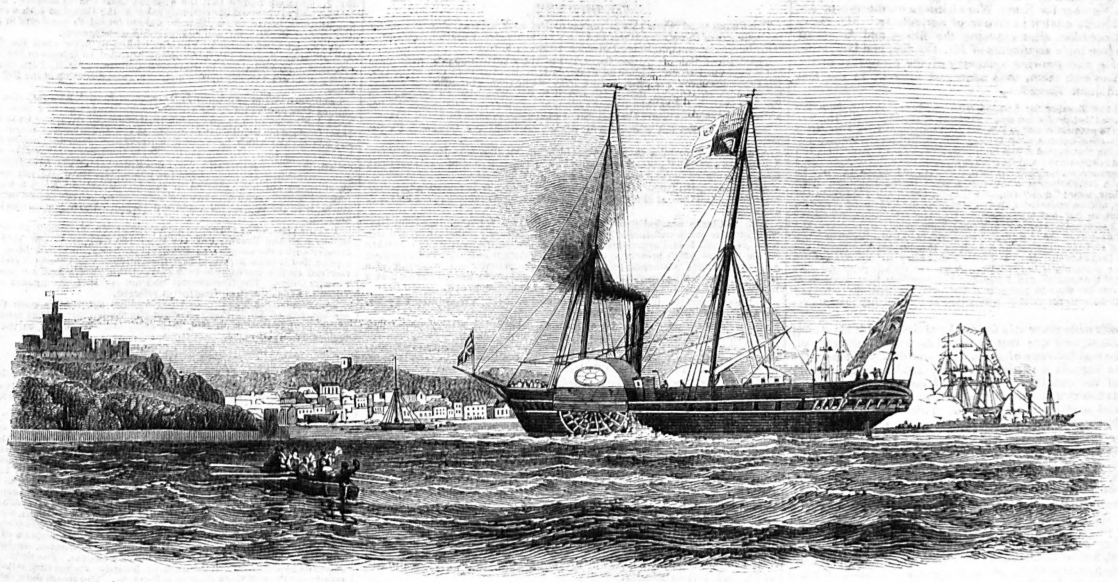
MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

English elocution, and of the Irish and French languages. The students rise at half-past five o'clock, and retire to rest at half-past nine in the evening, eight hours being thus allowed for repose. The students usually remain at the college for their period of study for five years. Two of these are devoted to humanity, logic, and mathematics, and three to theology. The course, however, is sometimes shortened by the omission of mathematics from the list of the studies. The college buildings consist of a plain centre, with extensive returning wings. The cost of its erection was 32,000*l.* before some late additions had been even commenced. There are fifty-four acres of land attached, which are laid out as a park for the recreation of the students.

MAYNOOTH MEETING AT CHELTENHAM. — The "Cheltenham Journal" publishes in a second edition a long report of a meeting held in that town on Monday, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament against the proposed grant to Maynooth College. There were about eight hundred persons present. On the platform were C. Cole, Esq., Sir R. Wolsely, the Rev. A. Boyd, T. Jerram, Esq., Captain Schreiber, C. T. Cooke, Esq., Rev. J. Browne, Rev. C. H. Bromby, Rev. J. R. Watson, Rev. M. Brown, Rev. G. Lewis, J. Lewis, Esq., J. H. Hulme, Esq., Rev. J. E. Riddle, Major Davies, Rev. Mr. Burgess, — Elliott, Esq., T. Bodley, Esq., &c. The Rev. F. Close, incumbent of Cheltenham, was unanimously called to the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously carried, and a petition to the House of Commons to withhold assent to the Bill for the proposed additional grant was agreed to.

THE QUEEN AT COWES.

It has already been stated that her Majesty has become the purchaser of Osborne from Lady Isabella Blatchford. Osborne is considered one of the best situations in the island, being placed on a spacious lawn sloping to the sea, affording some of the most beautiful and extensive views of the Solent Sea, Cowes, the New Forest, and the Southampton Water, with Portsmouth and Spithead in the distance. Including the park, Osborne Great Wood and New Barn Farm, it contains 376 acres. But to this is added the Barton Farm, containing 441 acres, making a total of 817 acres. Barton Farm, also the property of Lady Isabella Blatchford, was given, in 1439, by the order of friars which had been established there, to St. Mary's College at Winchester; but it has now become the freehold of her Majesty, of which formal possession will be taken on the 1st of May. The whole royal purchase embraces an indented shore of the sea of about a mile and a half, Fish House Creek being the eastern boundary, and Norris Castle the western limit. It extends inland to the Newport high road. Prince Albert and Sir Robert Peel traversed the whole line on Sunday. There is little or no game on the estates, but there is a great deal on some parts of the island; the land has been allowed to continue in a very unimproved state, but it is immediately to be stocked and put in order. A steward has been



ISLE OF WIGHT—QUEEN'S YACHT ENTERING COWES.

appointed, who has left the island to send over twenty-eight farm horses, and a number of carts and farming implements. Three of the royal horses and one of the carriages are left behind.

THE STANDARD OF FINENESS IN SUGARS. — The consumers of sugar will be glad to learn that the Custom House authorities in London are putting the most liberal construction on that part of the new sugar bill which gives them the power of deciding what sugars shall be admitted at the higher, and what the lower duty. Of ten doubtful samples sent up from Liverpool for the opinion of the board, nine have been declared entitled to enter at the lower duty, and only one liable to pay the higher. Amongst the samples thus admitted are three or four which are equal to those generally used in respectable families, so that we may safely set it down that the payment of the lower duty will be the rule, and that of the higher one the exception, and that in future the great mass of British plantation and East India sugars will pay 14*s.* per cwt., instead of 24*s.*, and the great mass of the foreign free labour 23*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. instead of 34*s.* The ten samples of sugar sent up from Liverpool, to which we have referred, were all either of East Indian or Demerara growth, but the decision upon them applies equally to foreign free-labour sugar, and we see that a cargo of Java sugar has already been admitted in London at the lower duty. We may mention, that a considerable number of samples of China sugars have been received in Liverpool during the last week. They are not very favourable specimens of Chinese cleanliness or skill in the manufacture of sugar, but still they may serve for refining purposes, for our refiners have carried their art to such perfection, that they can make a good refined sugar out of anything that contains a fair supply of saccharine matter. They, as well as the wholesale grocers, have now received their compensation for duties paid, and, though the amount does not cover their payments, they are well pleased to escape with a moderate loss where they had so much reason to fear a very heavy one. It is expected that the great reduction which has been made in the cost of the raw material will give a most powerful impulse to the business of sugar refining in this country.

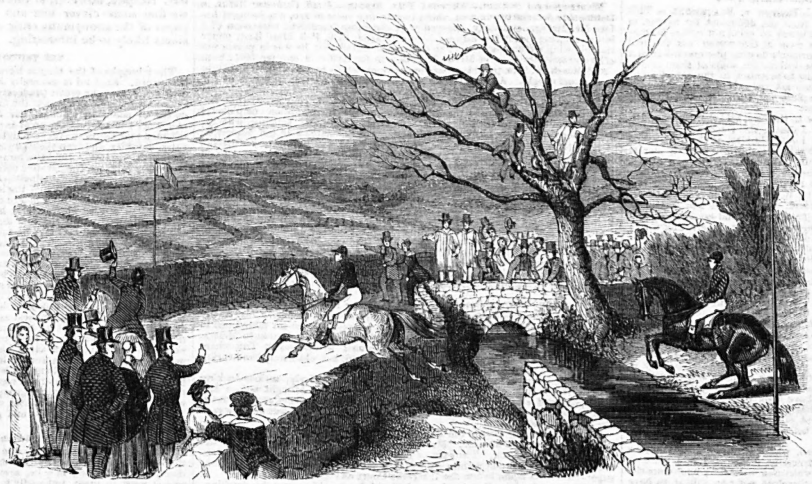
KENDAL STEEPLE CHASE.

This sporting event came off on Tuesday se'nnight, and, as might be expected, from the novelty of the affair, attracted great interest in the town and neighbourhood. A concourse of spectators, to the number, we should imagine, of upwards of 3000, assembled on this occasion, and posted themselves on the various eminences affording a view of the sport. The fair sex patronised the amusement in great numbers, in spite of the unfavourable weather, which was the only drawback upon the day's entertainment. The ground selected was a circuit of about three miles and a quarter, at the back of Murley Moss, consisting for the most part of meadow fields, but with a considerable portion of ploughed land, both of which the rain had rendered terribly heavy. A very plentiful crop of rough stones, in various places, by no means contributed to the facility of the course. The line included seventeen fences, chiefly stone walls, and seven water-courses, comprising, of course, as the race was twice round, forty-eight leaps. None of these, however, were very formidable, as in mercy to the necks of the riders and their steeds the walls had been reduced in height, but the very heavy state of the ground, and its roughness and unevenness in many places, added greatly to the difficulty of the leaps, and the combination was quite sufficient to give a severe trial to the stamina and bottom of horse and rider. A delay of some duration took place in the start, which was to have come off at two o'clock, in consequence of the opposition of W. D. Crewdson, Esq., who, at the eleventh hour, put his veto upon the transit of the steeple chase through his land, so that a slight change in the intended route was necessitated. This, however, was at length accomplished, and the race came off with the following result:—

Mr. J. Gelderd's gr. g. Charley, six yrs. (Mr. Walker)	1
Mr. Remington's brn. g. Jonathan, five years	2
Mr. Holme's br. g. Engineer, aged	0
Mr. Machell's br. m. The Nun, five years	0
Mr. W. Green's ch. g. Ripon, six years	0
Mr. Twentyman's ch. m. Ellen Macgregor, aged	0
Mr. Dawson's br. g. Tom Tug, aged	0

At starting, Engineer went off with the lead, followed closely by the grey, and in these two the interest of the race was soon entirely concentrated, for a most lamentable tailing took place early in the course. In going over a patch of ploughed land, about two fields from the start, the grey drew upon and passed his competitor, and they continued their career well together till coming to some harder and more uneven ground, shortly after passing two ploughed fields about two-thirds of the distance, the brown horse gave Charley the go-by for a time, but in the second time round, at the two ploughed fields, the strength and stamina of Charley were again victorious, and Engineer was left some distance in arrear. The race, however, was continued with great interest, till on coming to the pasture land where, if ever, Engineer was to have retrieved himself, his rider was unfortunately thrown in leaping a wall about three fields from the winning post, and was dragged some distance with his foot entangled in the stirrup. We are glad, however, to state, that the injuries he received were not of a serious nature. The result was, that Charley came in an easy winner, the horse which accident made the second being a long way behind. The pace was by no means slow, and, considering the nature of the ground, might almost be called severe, the distance having been run in less than nine minutes. Ellen Macgregor and Tom Tug were distanced the first round, and in the second all but Charley and Jonathan shared the same fate. At starting, bets of two to one against Charley were taken freely, ten to one against the Engineer; Charley and the Nun were backed at even against Mr. Remington's Jonathan and Mr. Green's Ripon. The style in which Mr. Walker and Charley did their work elicited general admiration. Weight, 12st.

The entry for a foot-race, which was to have come off over the same ground, did not fill. The number of casualties in the steeple chase was singularly large, every rider, except those of Charley, Tom Tug, and the Nun, having been thrown at one or other part of the ground, but no serious injury resulted.



KENDAL STEEPLE CHASE.

THE LAST FOX.

To the sturdy sportsman there is something melancholy in the last meet of the hounds for the season; the exhilarating exercise so dear to his heart and so conducive to his health must be abandoned for many months; the companions of the hunt—the jovial souls whose *bon vivant* propensities and whose generous spirit made them choice companions and sincere friends—must be parted with; the view halloo, so exciting to the sportman's energies, will cease to sound in his ears; the "varmint" may steal through covert or open field at his ease, carrying his coveted brush behind him; the song of the pack is silent; they are in at the death of the season as well as of the last fox, and a gloom hangs over all; the old huntsman shakes his cloud-capped head, and looks dull; the whippers-in have bound the long lashes of their whips round the handles; Reynard, a fine dog, lies dead at their feet; a sonorous cheer is given—half a shout, half a groan—at the parting; adieus and hand-shaking are exchanged over the last fox of the season.

LOSS OF THE THOMES LAWRY.—SUICIDE OF THE PILOT.—The ship, Thomas Lawry, from Sidney to London, arrived off Dartmouth on the 27th ult., and landed her letters, and received a supply of provisions, and shipped at the same time one of the most experienced pilots out of that port. By some unforeseen circumstances the ship struck on some sunken rocks, became water-logged, and was run ashore near the harbour, where she filled. The pilot, the day after, put an end to his existence by hanging himself in his own house.



THE LAST FOX.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

Kingston.—The Pier at Greenwich.—Dobson v. Blackmore.—This action was brought to recover compensation from the defendant for having, as was alleged, erected an obstruction in the waterway to certain premises belonging to the plaintiff, and which abut upon the river at Greenwich, but the real question at issue was the legality of the Watermen's floating pier erected at that place. There were a number of counts in the declaration, some of them charging the defendant with obstructing the progress to premises in the actual occupation of the plaintiff, and others with the same act towards premises in which they had a reversionary interest, and by the pleas put upon the record by the defendant the whole question was put on issue.

Mr. Serjeant Channell, on stating the case to the jury, said that the plaintiffs on the present occasion were Sir Richard Dobson, the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, who formerly held an office in the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and a gentleman named Sutton. These gentlemen were directors of a pier at Greenwich, and as this would, no doubt, be alluded to in the course of the trial, he thought it as well to mention the fact, although it should be stated that the present action was not brought by them in their capacity of directors of this pier, but as the owners of property adjoining it, which had sustained material diamage through the proceeding of the defendant, who acted as pier-master, or who was, at all events, connected with some persons who had established what they called a Watermen's Steam Packet Company, and who, in erecting a pier for their accommodation, had occasioned the damage of which the plaintiffs complained. The learned counsel then proceeded to state that the plaintiffs had purchased seven houses, some of which abutted upon the river, and others were close to it, and to the whole of which there had been always free access from the water until the persons with whom the defendant was connected thought proper to build this pier, the effect of which was to prevent all access, and no boats or barges could get to them. The proceeding upon which the present action was founded took place in 1842, at which period the plaintiffs were desirous of repairing some of the houses which they had just purchased, and two barges containing the necessary materials were sent for that purpose. The watermen, however, refused to let them come in, and the result was, that one of the barges was swamped and sunk, and the other was compelled to go a considerable distance up the river to unload, thus entailing a good deal of additional expense in performing the repairs. If the defendant, or those with whom he was concerned, had merely carried out a jetty for the purpose of enabling passengers to embark or disembark, no complaint would probably have been made, but as it was, the houses belonging to the plaintiffs were completely blocked up from all access by means of the sewer, and, therefore, the present proceeding was adopted in order to do away with the obstruction, the object being not to obtain damages, but merely to assert a legal right.

A number of witnesses were then examined, whose evidence it will not be necessary to give in detail. The alleged obstructions, it appeared, took place on Whit Monday, 1842, when, of course, the watermen were very busy from the holiday people flocking to the fair, and were, therefore, not very willing to have their temporary pier disturbed. It was very evident, from some of the testimony given, that there was great jealousy between the owners of the two piers, and that the real object of the present action was to do away with the floating-pier. Mr. Serjeant Shee, at the close of the plaintiff's case, took some technical objections to the form of the action, which were argued at considerable length, and eventually Lord Denman declined to stop the case upon them.

Serjeant Shee then addressed the jury, and said that his learned friend, in his address to them on behalf of the plaintiff, had let out, by accident, the real object of the present action. They had heard a great deal about possessory and reversionary rights, and a good deal of legal argument, but the real fact was, that they had to decide a dispute between a stone pier created by Act of Parliament, and which belonged to the plaintiffs, and a small floating pier which had been erected by a body of men who, finding their former means of obtaining a livelihood entirely taken away from them by the use of steam, had been compelled in their own defence to have boats of their own, and to erect a pier for the accommodation of the passengers who travelled by them, hoping thereby to be enabled to support themselves and families. The object of the plaintiffs, who were the proprietors of a rival pier, was to thwart and oppose them in this attempt by every means in their power. He then proceeded to argue upon the facts that had been adduced in evidence, and said that the plaintiffs had no ground to complain of any obstruction, and he submitted to the jury that it appeared quite clear that they had merely purchased the property in question for the purpose of carrying out their scheme to destroy the watermen's pier, and thus drive all the traffic to their own. He concluded by contending that no real obstruction had been made out against the pier, and that the defendant was entitled to a verdict. The Lord Chief Justice summed up, and went through the whole of the evidence, observing in the course of his address, that it ought not to make any difference to the jury if they should be of opinion that the plaintiffs had purchased the property in question solely with a view to the present proceeding. The only question for them to decide was, whether or not the pure course of the water-way has been obstructed, and whether the defendant was the party liable for that obstruction. The jury, after deliberating for a few minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1*s*. The effect of this verdict, if it is not set aside, will, of course, be, to do away with the floating-pier altogether.

Sentence on Winterbottom.—Chester, April 1.—At the sitting of the court this morning, the Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the court on John Kenyon Winterbottom, who, it will be recollected, was tried at the winter assizes, in December last, before Mr. Baron Gurney, on a charge of forgery. The trial excited an unusual degree of interest, from the fact of the prisoner having filled the office of chief magistrate of the borough of Stockport, and also the responsible one of town clerk, besides being the legal adviser of many influential families in the county. After some delay, the prisoner was placed at the bar. He appeared very much emaciated, and was greatly agitated.

His lordship then proceeded to pass sentence upon him in nearly the following terms:—John Kenyon Winterbottom—At the last assizes held in this place, you were indicted under the statute of the 1st William IV. c. 66., and that indictment charged you with having in your possession a certain bill of exchange in this form:—"Manchester, December 20, 1839.—At seven days' sight, pay to Mrs. Elizabeth Isherwood, widow, Miriam Isherwood, spinster, Anne Magdalene Isherwood, spinster, also Anna Maria Isherwood, now the wife of Charles Bellairs, Esq., or order, the executrixes of the late John Isherwood, Esq., 5000*l.* in full, for loss under policy, No. 11,012;" and that you feloniously did forge on the back of that bill of exchange a certain endorsement, which was as follows:—"Ann Magdalene Isherwood," with intent to defraud John Petty Muspratt, and others, as trustees of the Pelican Life Office. The second count charged you with having a bill of exchange in your possession, with a certain forged endorsement on the back of it—namely, that of Anne Magdalene Isherwood, and that you, well knowing the same to have been forged, did offer, utter, dispose of, and put off the said last-mentioned bill of exchange, with intent to defraud John Petty Muspratt and others, as trustees of the Pelican Life Office. There were other counts in the indictment, charging you with the intent to defraud Abraham Wildey Robarts and others, and also with intent to defraud John Jackson. The jury found you guilty of having uttered this bill with the forged endorsement on it, you well knowing it to be forged. Your counsel at the trial took several objections, which were reserved by the learned baron who tried you for the consideration of all the judges. The objections were—first, that the bill of exchange being made payable to the order of several persons, could only be negotiable on the endorsement of all the payees, and that, therefore, the forgery of the name of one person only was not a forgery of the felonious character alleged in the indictment. On the case being argued before the judges, these objections were unavailing. The learned judge before whom you were tried reports that the objection to those counts which charged the intent to defraud John Jackson to be founded on a misapprehension of the evidence. It was supposed that you had not obtained money from the bank of which he was the manager. The learned judge reports that you had done so, and therefore this objection was unavailing. (His lordship then read the clause of the statute above referred to, and then proceeded.) Now the question considered by the judges was, whether this endorsement of Ann Magdalene Isherwood was a forged endorsement on the bill of exchange within the meaning of the statute; and after hearing the case elaborately argued by the counsel for you, and after discussing it among themselves, the judges were unanimously of opinion, that although the property in the bill of exchange could not be transferred without the endorsement of the others, yet that it was necessary that Ann Magdalene Isherwood should indorse the bill, and that a forgery of her endorsement is a forgery clearly coming within the meaning of the statute I have quoted. The judgment is that this conviction is a valid one, and you must now receive the sentence which the law awards for the offence of which you have been convicted, and I am sure I need only refer to the report of the learned judge who tried you, to show how serious a case had been made out against you—that it is, in reality, a forgery committed under circumstances of very great aggravation. The learned baron states in his report that you were a solicitor at Stockport in considerable practice; that up to this time you had always maintained a respectable character; that you were the confidential adviser of Mr. John Isherwood, of Marple Hall, in this county, who died in the year 1839, leaving his wife and daughters as his executors. Having been employed on some business after Mr. Isherwood's death, you got possession of the policy which, without their knowledge, you presented to Mr Tate, agent to the Pelican Life Office. Mr. Tate proposed to pay you in a bill at seven days' sight. Those terms you accepted, and obtained the bill, being told at the time it must be endorsed by every one of the payees. These endorsements you subsequently professed to have obtained, and then paid it to your credit in the bank at Stockport, and in the course of a month afterwards you drew out of the bank upwards of 4000*l.* All this was clearly proved to have taken place without the knowledge of the executrixes, while you were amusing them by telling them it was necessary a Canterbury probate should be taken out before the money could be received, but that the office was paying interest for it. It appears that you were confidentially consulted by this family, and it must be apparent to any one who considers the case, that there is scarcely any class of men in the country who have more power for good or for evil than attorneys. Scarcely any class of men are trusted to such an extent and incur such a responsibility as they do. If an estate is to be purchased or sold, an attorney is employed to transact the business; if a marriage settlement is to be executed, an attorney is called in; or if a will is to be made, their professional assistance is generally obtained, and they are frequently intrusted by the family in arranging the affairs of the deceased. Such was your employment, and it is very painful to find that a man who has hitherto maintained so respectable a character, should so grossly have betrayed the trust reposed in him. I cannot but regard your case as one of the most aggravated in its complexion I ever heard of; and, therefore, the punishment must be in accordance with your offence. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of your natural life.

The prisoner was then removed from the bar, supported by two of the assistants in the gaol. He appeared to be deeply affected, as also did many others in court.

At Greenwich, *Elizabeth George*, servant to a widow lady named Melhuish, residing at No. 1, Park Row, Blackheath, was charged with embezzling several sums entrusted to her for the payment of the tradesmen's bills. After the evidence adduced, the prisoner said she had certainly used the moneys given by her mistress to pay the weekly accounts, but would willingly make it all good if her mistress would allow time for that purpose. She was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

POLICE.

Marlborough Street.—Another Bill Affair.—*Basil Cochrane Willis*, a fashionably dressed young man, about twenty-five years of age, was brought before Mr. Maltby, in custody, charged with obtaining fraudulent possession of a bill of exchange from Mr. Edward Lyons Hearne, of 9, Pell Mall East, under the following circumstances:—The prosecutor stated that he was in possession of two promissory notes of Mr. J. Mytton, one for 600*l.* and one for 500*l.*, both dated March 10, 1845, payable in four months, on which he had advanced 800*l.* in money and checks. A gentleman of the name of Anderson called on him on the evening of the 25th of March, and in consequence of information received from him, complainant was induced to call upon the defendant, who stated that Mr. Mytton was about to take up the bills, and upon that representation complainant was induced to give up the bills to the defendant. Mr. Lane, solicitor, who appeared for the accused, contended that it was a mere scheme to get possession of property which had been fraudlently obtained, and was therefore justifiable; that Willis was but the agent of a Mr. Sutton, who was employed by Mytton to recover the bills, for which no value had been received. He called Mr. John Fox Fitzgifford Mytton, who stated that he received a letter from Messrs. Smith and Co., of Great Marlborough Street, offering to discount bills for him; that he called by appointment and saw Mr. Smith, who stated that he was to see the person that evening who was to cash the bills, and appointed the following day to meet him. He called accordingly, and gave bills to Smith to the amount of 1700*l.*, Mr. Smith saying that he should receive the money on the morrow, but he never got one farthing value for them. He then employed Mr. Sutton to recover them. Had not employed Mr. Willis, and never heard of Mr. Hearnes's name in the transaction. Mr. Lane called Sutton and Goldsmith, the other two parties in the affair, but they not answering to their names, Mr. Maltby held the defendant to bail in securities to the amount of 1000*l* to appear that day week.

At Guildhall, *William Boggis*, a salesman, in the service of Messrs. Cowper and Co., warehousemen, St. Paul's Churchyard, was brought before Mr. Alderman Hughes, charged with having obtained a quantity of damask table linen in the name of his employers, and selling the goods for his own benefit to Messrs. Kidd and Co., who carry on an extensive business as drapers in Tottenham Court Road. A great deal of evidence was adduced, but ultimately the hearing was adjourned until Saturday.

At the Southwark Police Court, *John Williams*, an elderly, serious-looking man, with his hair carefully combed down in front, was brought before Mr. Traill, charged with stealing several spoons, and cups and saucers, and also newspapers and pamphlets, from different coffee-houses on the south side of the water. He was remanded.

In the Bankruptcy Court, the examination of *H. C. Balne*, late a grocer at Poole, was adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Commissioner Fane refused to grant the bankrupt his protection. The case of *John Brokenshire*, the man who endeavoured to hoax his creditors into a belief that he had been drowned at Weston-super-Mere, was again before the Insolvent Court and again adjourned.

At Monmouth, *John Pritchard* was indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of George Reynolds, at Abergavenny, on the 7th of December, and stealing various articles of grocery therein. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the prosecutor recommending him to mercy.

William Pilling, the manager of the Warrington Branch of the Liverpool and Manchester District Bank, was tried at Liverpool on a charge of robbing the bank, and of embezzling money. He was acquitted on both charges.

At the Mansion House, *Elias Benfield*, foreman in a mercantile house, in Tower Street, was charged with having assaulted Captain Lewis, of the 2d Regiment of Guards, and one of the privates of the same regiment. The defendant refused to stand aside to let the Bank picquet pass, and when touched by one o the men, assaulted the man and also the officer, who attempted to remonstrate with him. He was held to bail upon both charges.

James Keefe, a tailor, was committed for six weeks, from Bow Street, for dog-stealing.

James Herbert a journeyman shoemaker, charged with cutting and wounding William Curling with a shoemaker's hammer in so serious a manner that his life is still in danger, was committed from the Lambeth Police Court.

William Copsey was fully committed from the Thames Office, on a charge of highway robbery, attended with violence.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

The April magazines seem to have taken tone from the season, for they display a more than usual amount of vigour and life. Several new contributors bring fresh blood to the stream of wit, romance, and poetry, whilst the old ones appear to have "freshened up," at sight of spring. "Summer is ycumen in," and its genial influences are already felt in the smoke-dried abodes of the caterers for the press. The rejoicings of all outward nature call thoughts more freshly forth from the brain, and the good effect of bright sunshine and a genial breeze are discoverable even in the pages of the magazines. Here is a song for the season from the pen of Mrs. James Gray, brought by the Dublin University to bear out our opinion.

GO FORTH INTO THE COUNTRY.

Go forth into the country,
From a world of care and guile;
Go forth to the untainted air,
And the sunshine's open smile.
It shall clear thy clouded brow—
It shall loose the worldly coil
That binds thy heart too closely up,
Thou man of care and toil!

Go forth into the country,
Where gladsome sights and sounds
Make the heart's pulses thrill and leap
With fresher, quicker bounds.
They shall wake fresh life within
The mind's enchanted bower;
Go, student of the midnight lamp,
And try their magic power!

Go forth into the country,
With its songs of happy birds,
Its fertile vales, its grassy hills,
Alive with flocks and herds.
Against the power of sadness
Is its magic all arrayed—
Go forth, and dream no idle dreams,
Oh, visionary maid!

Go forth into the country,
Where the nut's rich clusters grow,
Where the strawberry nestles 'midst the furze,
And the holly berries glow.
Each season hath its treasures,
Like thee all free and wild—
Who would keep thee from the country,
Thou happy, artless child?

Go forth into the country,
It hath many a solemn grove,
And many an altar on its hills,
Sacred to peace and love.
And whilst with grateful fervour
Thine eyes its glories scan,
Worship the God who made it all,
Oh! holy Christian man.

Bentley still illustrates Albert Smith's story of the Poisoners. Ainsworth continues his marvellous Revelations of London. Blackwood has a good article upon the comparative merits of Virgil, Tasso, and Raphael. The value of that farrago of loose speculation—"Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation"—is very properly being questioned. How the *savans* of London could have allowed themselves to be imposed upon in the manner they have been by this anonymous author is most surprising. We prophesy he will never throw off his mask, as by this time he must himself be thoroughly ashamed of his production. Probably he may have been laughing all the time at this testing evidence of the superficiality of modern philosophers, which the success of his work demonstrates. Sucking wise men, indeed, are all our professors—heavy, lumbering plodders in the paths of science; and our age will be for certain, by future generations, denominated that of lead. Betham's Etruria Celtica is deservedly condemned, although the disinterested zeal and perseverance of the author in antiquarian pursuits should have saved him from the severity with which the critic assails his labours.

We confess a partiality for Wade's London Review: there is in its conduction an evident desire to supply substantial information to its readers; and it contains matter very superior indeed to the popular superficial literature of the day. The article on the relative civilisation of ancient and modern nations, evinces considerable research, and much originality of thought. An agreeable sketch of the life and writings of Rabelais is also deserving of all praise. Caligraphy and Character is decidedly bad; great want of judgment and no little self-confidence produced that paper. Having a biography and an album of autographs before him, the writer applies himself to the life of an individual, and beholds in his signature every trait of his disposition. Caligraphy and Character, however, is a curiosity of literature; and the author's picture, we will venture to say, is drawn to the very life by Alfred Crowquill, in an amusing paper in Bentley's Miscellany of the present month. The paper entitled, the Cycle of Nations, is a continuation of a series, and we only regret we have not read the previous ones; and there is in this one much food for reflection.

In Fraser we have the commencement of a series of papers on Contemporary Orators—the writer (has he an eye to a place?) selecting as the first of his series Sir Robert Peel, who cannot certainly be called the first, though he may be the most important, speaker of the day. In spite, however, of this dash of the courtier in his composition, we find some clever hits and much sound criticism in the opening paper of the anonymous critic of "our orators." We give some extracts likely to be interesting.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE TONGUE.

The triumphs of the tongue have in our own days almost equalled those of the sword. England is generally accounted an aristocratic country, and her aristocracy have the credit (undeservedly perhaps) of being peculiarly tenacious of their privileges—jealous of the intrusion of adventurers into their ranks. The career of one man amongst our contemporaries, however, has shown that eloquence has a potency as great as parchment pedigrees; that the owner of that talisman may storm the very stronghold of the exclusives, appropriate their rank, titles, dignities, and turn their power against themselves, while by the agency of their own legalised formalities he sways the supreme, and even rules the rulers. Emerging from the comparative obscurity of a provincial capital as an advocate, he talks himself into the distinction of being talked about; thence he talks himself into the popular branch of the legislature, where again he talks to such purpose as to become the mouthpiece of the most exclusive section of an exclusive aristocracy: arrived at this point he reappears on his old scene of action, and talks to the people with the new sanctions and powers which his parliamentary talking has obtained for him; he talks at meetings, he talks at dinners, he talks at mechanics' institutes; he talks to the men of the south, he talks to the men of the north; he talks to every one of every thing, till the whole land is filled with the echo of his voice—till with all England, nay, with all the world, for his listeners, men wonder where next he will find an audience; when, lo! suddenly, incomprehensibly, as if by magical power, at a few more waggings of that ever-vibrating organ of his, the doors of the senate itself fly open, and peers of ancient lineage crowd down to welcome him to this sanctuary of noble blood, to usher him up even to the judgment seat itself, to make him lord paramount over themselves and their proceedings, the licenser of their thoughts and the originator of their laws! Could the greatest triumphs in arms achieve much more? The hero who has served and saved his country in the field secures a higher and more lasting fame, and a reward in the gratitude of his countrymen; but in all the external and ostensible marks of honour, such as constituted authorities can bestow, the heaped titles of the victorious warrior exceed the simple nobility of the successful orator only in degree; while the influence of the one culminates where that of the other declines, with the ascendancy of peace. We look to Lord Brougham as the great and glaring instance of the success that may be achieved by the aid of oratory.

THE ART OF SPEAKING.

The public mind is not always to be influenced by straightforward appeals to the point, or explanations of the desired object. Prejudices have to be worked upon, or, as the case may be, avoided. A very roundabout or a very tortuous course must in many, unhappily in most, cases be resorted to. A plain, blunt enthusiast, or an honest thinker, above guile or reserve of his opinions, might sometimes mar the best laid scheme of a public meeting (ay, or even of a debate in the senate), by letting the real objects peep out too soon. Hence, to speak in public, it is not merely required that you should know how to string words gracefully together, learn exordiums and perorations by rote, and practise inflections and intonations, you must also learn to feel the pulse of the public, to form a diagnosis of the popular fever, command your own enthusiasm or your own passion, in order the better to arouse those of your hearers. To a dispassionate observer, it is most amusing to see the arts and tricks that are resorted to for the attainment of these desired objects. Little do the deluded audiences of Exeter Hall, or the Corn Exchange, ay, or even the great House of Commons itself, suspect the sly manœuvres of a practised speaker. The highest in rank and the greatest in talent are not exempt from the necessity of employing these arts. Like love, politics level all distinctions; and you may see the philanthropic peer, the wandering ex-chancellor, the hireling lecturer on free-trade, the fiery Chartist, the clerical advocate of the wrongs of the poor, and the master of debate in the House of Commons, all employing the same arts and stooping to the same artifices, according to the greater or less degree of pliability there is in the assembly they address.

ANOTHER SKETCH OF PEEL.

Sir Robert Peel is indeed the master-spirit of the House of Commons. Shiel or Macaulay may be more brilliant, may approach more nearly to the ideal standard of oratory; Lord John Russell may excel in delicate tact, in the skilful pointing of party allusions, or the unpedantic infusion among them of philosophical deductions; Lord Stanley may have brought the keenest intellectual powers more ably to the service of political passion; Mr. Roebuck may have used the weapons of sarcasm and invective with more recklessness and effect; each of these may, in some separate quality, excel Sir Robert Peel, but no public speaker, be his eloquence, his tact, his logical power, or his moral energy and political earnestness what it may, surpasses him in the one great art, the constant object of his efforts, of exercising influence over the House of Commons. To gain this power he sacrifices much. Glimpses of an enthusiastic temperament, of a poetical relish, of ambitious aspirations, of enlarged views of the destiny of man, have been given at intervals long distant in his speeches, enough to show that, had he chosen to persevere in the more ornamental and flowery paths of oratory, his ascendancy might have been of a different kind. But as it is, looking to his reported speeches only, while you admit their comprehensiveness, their verbal copiousness and accuracy, their information, their fertility of illustration, and the sustained self-possession which they indicate, you are still at a loss to account for his high reputation as an orator. That concentrated thought and vigorous expression, those passages of rhetoric prepared and inlaid, those sudden turns of humour, those quick flashes of imagination, upon which the fame of great orators, past and present, has been so mainly founded, you look for in vain in the speeches of Sir Robert Peel. In their place you have a steady, persevering pursuit of the object in view, a constant reproduction of the opinions it is desired to inculcate on the auditory, an adroitness in pressing their known prejudices into the service, and a general plasticity of sentiment and tone, which render it less surprising that one so indifferent to the charms of oratory should have at least secured its solid advantages. His object is not so much to be deemed a great orator as to preserve his character as a practical statesman. If the two are incompatible in the opinion of the great mass of commonplace minds, he gives up the attempt to attain the one reputation in order to secure the other. He never, or at least very seldom, leaves the level of the average unstanding of the house. He chooses his subjects from those which most occupy the minds of the mercantile and agricultural members. His illustrations are for the most part utilitarian. They point to positive certain advantages, or warn of equally certain mischiefs. He will sometimes remind you of the constitutional fiction that each member is the representative of the whole people, but he well knows the truth is otherwise; that, in fact, all the rival interests in the country are arrayed against each other in the House of Commons, and that they are now so nearly equal in power, that preponderance of concession would be fatal to some, while it would unduly exalt others and make them too powerful. Hence the vagueness of Sir Robert's annunciation of policy, the empty pomposity of his declarations of principle, the verbose inconclusiveness of his whole speeches. How can a man even strive at high eloquence whose political fate condemns him to play such a part? You cannot get rid of the difficulty by a general charge of mediocrity. Used in this case, mediocrity is a term of comparison, disparagement. But where there is no aim at anything higher—on the contrary, a studious avoidance—the term appears misapplied if it means an inherent mediocrity. To be equal to your position, in whatever sphere, is a sign of greatness of mind. To shape out your own means and accomplish your end with them, entitles you to choose your own measure of praise. Sir Robert knows his men, and speaks to them in the language they understand. The Commons are to him a large jury, and he manages them in the spirit of an advocate.

THE MINISTER IN THE HOUSE.

A stranger to the House of Commons, who, having heard of Sir Robert Peel's influence there, had conceived some ideal portrait of a great orator, would assuredly be disappointed. He would observe in his speeches a want of strong reasoning on fixed principles, a lax, loose, many-sided mode of viewing the most vital questions, and a great command of that sort of logic which takes in common minds by clever fallacies. He would look in vain for vivid imagination or profound thought. He would find no outline of a complete scheme of policy, nor any one ruling idea with which his own views and political sympathies could associate. The style he would pronounce inartificial; not that there is no attempt at construction, but that the speech is so crowded with extraneous matter, and the speaker has so many ends to gain, that a perfect plan would be impossible. He would complain of verbosity, of repetition of ideas, nay, whole arguments, in different words and then imperfectly expressed, of a pervading pretension to something very profound which constantly falls short of accomplishment. Of the action used by the speaker he would be tempted to say, that it was neither modest as becomes an unassuming reasoner, nor commanding as ought to be the action of a great orator. He would see at one time a pompous solemnity leading to nothing; at another, the most trivial postures of every-day after-dinner conversation ushering in the most important topics. His elbow resting on the table before him, while his pointed finger shakes ominously at his opponents, and one leg is crossed over the other, the posture of a man laying down an argument to a familiar friend; or, his thumbs buried in the pockets of his capacious waistcoat, while his coat is thrown back ostentatiously, as some foreigners do to show their fine velvet linings; or, as is more commonly the case, his hands hidden under his coat-tails, while he stands much as he might with his back to a fire—these are not exactly the positions or gestures of a great orator.

Hood's Magazine is, as usual, full of clever papers by clever people; but, alas! the master spirit is lost to it, we fear, for ever. Mr. Hood, whose illness we have before lamented, was believed to be dying even as the number of his magazine now before us was going through the press.

THOMAS HOOD.

It is with a heavy and an aching heart that we darken these pages, that have so often reflected the brilliant wit of our beloved Editor, and the calmer lustre of his serious thoughts, with the sad tidings of his approaching death; a death long feared by his friends, long even distinctly foreseen, but not till now so rapidly approaching as to preclude *all* hope. His sufferings, which have lately undergone a terrible increase, have been, throughout, sustained with manly fortitude and Christian resignation. He is perfectly aware of his condition; and we have no longer any reason, nor any right, to speak ambiguously of a now too certain loss—the loss of a great writer; great, in the splendour of his copious imagery, in his rare faculty of terse, incisive language, in his power and pregnancy of thought, and in his almost Shakspearian versatility of genius; great in the few, but noble works he leaves behind; greater still, perhaps, in those which he will carry unwritten to his early tomb. It is this, indeed, which principally afflicts him: the *Man* is content to die—he has taken leave of his friends, and forgiven his enemies (if any such he have), and "turned his face to the wall;" but the Poet still longs for a short reprieve, still watches to snatch one last hour for his art; and will perhaps even yet, once more, floating towards the deep waters of eternity, pour out his soul in song.

In any case, this, the last number of his magazine that he may live to see, shall not go forth without *some* impress of the master's hand—one parting ray of the flame now flickering low in the socket. We have chosen for this purpose the

beautiful conclusion of his "Ode to Melancholy," which those who know it will delight to read again, while for others it may help to solve the enigma of his many-sided genius, to account for the under-current of humour that often tinctured his gravest productions, and to justify the latent touch of sadness that was apt to mingle in his most sportive sallies: —

"All things are touch'd with Melancholy,
Born of the secret soul's mistrust,
To feel her fair ethereal wings
Weigh'd down with vile degraded dust;
Even the bright extremes of joy
Bring on conclusions of disgust,
Like the sweet blossoms of the May,
Whose fragrance ends in must.
Oh give her, then, her tribute just,
Her sighs and tears, and musings holy!
There is no music in the life
That sounds with idiot laughter solely;
There's not a string attun'd to Mirth
But has its chord in Melancholy."

Hood's "Ode to Melancholy" (1827.)

THEATRES.

Her Majesty's Theatre. — Felicien David's *Symphony of the Desert* could be but slightly noticed in our last, and is therefore quite entitled to further remark. An orchestra was built occupying nearly the whole of the stage for the band and chorus, both of which were augmented by the first talent in the metropolis; Signor Costa, the conductor as a matter of course. The entertainments commenced with some of David's early compositions, with but doubtful taste, since surely the frequenters of the Opera prefer quality to quantity, certainly all do who have a relish or appreciation for true art; but, we presume, these juvenile works were produced to prolong the concert, and satisfy those who like a good deal for their money. With the "Desert's Symphony" commenced the interest of the evening, and from its commencement the attention of the audience was fixed. The opening to the Desert commences in a most subdued tone with basses and violas; a slight shadowy melody distinguishable at intervals, occasionally heightened by the horns and bassoons, the whole presenting an impressive mental picture of space and desolation, and the audience looks "with silent horror o'er the boundless waste." Occasional continuations of a single chord gave opportunities for a gentleman to recite short descriptions of the aspect of the Desert, but they came weak after the impressive poetry of David's music; however, he is scarcely objectionable, as the continued murmur of the instruments keeps the imagination on the stretch. Then comes the *March* in the Desert, the *Simoom*, the *Rising Morn*, songs and choruses all descriptive of desert life, containing much that is beautiful and grand, even to a first hearing, and we are convinced that so great a work must be well known ere it is thoroughly appreciated. Some critics complain of this symphony, because it is not modelled on those of Mozart or Beethoven, though the same writers have abused every attempt of the grand symphony for years, on the ground that the composers had followed in the beaten track; others complain that the storm is not so good as that in the *Pastorale*, the *Rising Morn* inferior to that in the *Creation*, the introduction borrowed from Haydn's *Chaos*, yet far inferior. To such critics the names of storm and morning may suggest comparisons; their reason for comparing the Desert and Chaos is not so plain, as the music bears no resemblance: perhaps it is that deserts and chaos are not remarkable for cultivation, and in this respect challenging comparison. Respecting the performance of this music we cannot speak in terms too high. The huge mass of instruments moves with one accord; notes long or short were begun and ended precisely together; the crescendo was not treated with apathy on the one hand, and violence on the other, but was a coming flood from beginning to end; the forte came startling on the very point of time; the piano was the softest breath of sound. To produce such effects is impossible without first-rate artistes, still impossible without a first-rate conductor; and when we affirm that Signor Costa is the best we have heard in England, and second to none in Europe, we do his talent nothing more than justice. A second performance on the same grand scale is announced for Monday next.

The introduction of a new candidate for the highly-prized "golden crown" at the Italian Opera took place on Tuesday, in the person of Madame Castellan, who, if we mistake not, is already familiar to us from her appearance on the opera boards many years ago in Paris. Certainly recent reports, if may judge from the foreign *critiques*, speak more favourably of this lady's powers than the Parisians (who are, after all, about the best judges in these matters existing) were formerly wont to do. The *mezzo soprano* quality of Madame Castellan's voice was formerly harsh and wiry; but her recent triumphs in Russia, Mexico, and the United States, may possibly have been gained at the expense of the loss of these displeasing accompaniments. Donizetti was revived, or rather resuscitated, for the occasion on Tuesday evening; and his *Lucia di Lammermoor*, certainly one of the most charming operas of the day, in many instances was executed in a most creditable manner, more especially by that perfection of *artistes*, Moriani, who has most gracefully succeeded to the mantle of Rubini as *Edgardo*. When we recollect that this opera was written expressly for Rubini, Tamburini, Lablache, and Grisi, we cannot admit, that, with the exception of the great tenor, Moriani, the *caste* is now changed for the better. Fornasari, with all his talent and energy, is not so equal and intelligent as Tamburini; and as to a successor to Lablache, such a circumstance is out of the question. Grisi and Persiani, too, have left us too powerful impressions of the perfection to which their art can be attained, to admit of our placing Madame Castellan in the same *range* with themselves. Although the execution of the new *debutante* is good, and possesses many of the beauties with nearly all the faults of the Italian school, still her voice does not permit of the display of *nonchalance* in execution which is to be found in other more finished *prima donna*. Her reception, nevertheless, was encouraging, but she can only be considered as a second-rate *Lucia*.

Drury Lane. — The new ballet of *Robert and Bertrand* still attracts crowded houses, and the popularity of the last new dancer, Mademoiselle Polin, rather increases than otherwise.

ECHOES OF THE GREEN ROOM.

On Saturday, the 29th inst. the principal and professors of the University of Edinburgh elected John Donaldson, Esq., to be professor of the theory of music. We understand that there were in all fifteen candidates for the vacant chair, two of whom, however, Sir Henry Bishop and Mr. Muller withdrew their names before the election. None of the other candidates were nominated.

Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff commenced a short engagement at the City of London Theatre on Monday evening. The play was *As You Like It*, Mr. Vandenhoff sustaining the character of *Jaques*, and Miss Vandenhoff that of *Rosalind*. Vandenhoff's sententious style is not ill-suited to the melancholy *Jaques*. He acted with great tact and judgment. Miss Vandenhoff's *Rosalind* was a very lady-like performance. They were both much applauded. The play in other respects was well cast, and went off with great applause.

Paris Theatricals. — The revival of *Marie Stuart* at the Opera has been most successful. The performers were Madame Stolz, Mademoiselle Nau, Gardoni, Barroilhet, and Mademoiselle Dobré. *Maria di Rohan* was revived on Monday week at the "Italiens" on the occasion of Ronconi's benefit. At the Gymnase a vaudeville called *La Belle et la Bête*, and at the Palais Royal another called *Lai Roi des Frontin*, has been produced, both with success.

MUSIC.

The Philharmonic Society. — We can listen with pleasure and delight, when old age, recalling the past, relates the tale of first love, of feats in arms, and personal agility; but when the dotard, shutting his dulled eyes and ears to the mighty changes of time, enters the lists with youth, contends for love and beauty, and opposes his palsied limbs to those of the young and strong, it is charity to pity, and few can withhold contempt: such a dotard is the Philharmonic Society. The first concert took place on Monday last. Conductor, Sir H. R. Bishop; leader Mr. Loder, supported by T. Cooke. The Symphonies performed were Haydn's No. 7 in D., the C minor of Beethoven; and despite the beauty of the first, and grandeur of the second, the effect was most spiritless and wearisome: for this simple reason — the band was managed precisely in the manner of the last age; the commencement of a forte came so gradual, that the ear received no shock, and the pianos were returned to by the same quiet steps; crescendos seemed to be abolished; hills were taken down, valleys filled up, every fretting point carefully softened, every level slightly rippled, so altogether the most slumbrous individual could not have had a more agreeable lullaby. The conductor looked philosophically apathetic, the leader red and angry (as leaders of the old school ought to do), occasionally beating time with his bow, which must have been gratifying to the conductor, T. Cooke adding to both their comforts by occasionally turning to push down some lively bow-arm. The accompaniments were equally ineffective, being so loud at times that the voice could scarcely be distinguished; and as the performers furthest from the front could not be heard so distinctly as those in advance, they being heavy on the solo players and singers, who must have felt much annoyed. However, if the *original members* of this Society chose to consider that old methods and old performers are really the best, they have a right to their opinion.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT MESSRS. DITCHBURN AND MARE'S.— CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held upon the bodies of two unfortunate men named Bates and Payne, who met their death by an accident at Messrs. Ditchburn and Mares, at Blackwall, on Monday, at the Spotted Dog Tavern, Poplar, before Mr. Baker, coroner for East Middlesex. Henry Blackburn was the first witness called. He deposed — I live at No. 7. Crisp Street, East India Road. The deceased, Thamas Bates, was an engineer in the employ of Messrs. Thomas Ditchburn and C. Mare, of the Orchard Yard, Blackwall, in the parish of All Saints, Poplar, ship-builders, and was about twenty-two years of age. I am an iron-boat builder in their employ also. On Saturday last, near upon six o'clock, the deceased and many other persons in their employ were assembled in the open air, in the yard at the entrance gate on the Thames side, and there was a stack of rod-iron standing near to them on the left hand side as you go in at the gate. It was stuck up against a beam placed there to receive it, in a slanting direction, the bottoms of the rods resting upon the ground in the same way as they are placed in other iron yards in London near the Thames. I have seen as much as fifty or sixty tons weight of iron placed against that beam. The rods are usually placed crosswise on the top, so as to give equal pressure against the opposite side of the beam. In this instance there was a preseure of seven or eight tons on one side, and about three tons on the other. By a juror: The stack was out of the wind. Witness: It was placed as carefully as it could have been, and I think no blame can be attached to any one for its having fallen down. Although the weight in this instance was greater on one side than on the other, there was a brace or strutt placed on the weak side on purpose to keep it safe, which compensated for the deficiency. I had passed it about two minutes before it fell, and my attention was first directed to it by a rumbling noise, when the rods suddenly slipped, and seven or eight tons of them, losing their balance, fell to the ground, crushing in their descent the deceased and John Payne, who were killed on the spot. It is my opinion that they fell without any person having interfered with them. Witness continued: Both of the unfortunate men were buried underneath the iron, and I have no doubt their deaths were occasioned by its weight. I cannot speak as to the precise cause of the stack falling, but I consider it was purely an accident, and nothing more. I helped to carry Bates away. He was crushed so that his knees were forced into his breast, and J. Payne was crushed also. They were both taken out dead after lying about fifteen or sixteen minutes, Two others were severely injured, and are now at the London Hospital. A great many workmen were accumulated about the stack, waiting to receive their pay. There are about seven hundred engaged on the premises.

Andrew Joiner, of No. 4, Prospect Place, Poplar, examined: He said, I was present at the time of the accident. There were eighty or ninety persons moving about the stack in all directions, and some may have pressed against it. The main support was broken about ten feet from one end, but whether the other end was broken or not I cannot tell.

The coroner observed that although the evidence given by these witnesses was important, they had not yet discovered the real cause of the accident. Neither of them could speak to the real cause, and it was necessary that there should be present some person who could, or it would be impossible for them to proceed. He was surprised that Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare had not sent their foreman, or some one who could give a proper account of the accident.

At this moment Mr. Ditchburn entered the room, accompanied by his foreman, and they were both sworn. The foreman, James Edward Reeves, of No. 2. Trinity Place, Orchard House, Poplar, was examined first: He said, I was near the spot at the time of the accident, but my back was turned. I was nearly struck down by the bars myself. My belief is that the stack was thrown down by the men pressing against it. They were very numerous, and were lounging about waiting for their pay. I cannot account for it in any other way, because the iron actually fell in the opposite direction to that in which it was placed. They were within an inch and a half of an upright position, and he had himself seen them properly strutted and supported. It would, by pressure, have fallen forwards, but it fell sideways. The principal broke at the root, caused by the fall of the iron. The iron slipped, and the principal was broken. Mr. Thomas Joseph Ditchburn was then sworn and said: The iron was placed in that position only temporarily, that it might be weighed with more facility. It was so placed against my orders, and I was unconscious of its position until I heard of the accident, which I could not believe to be true, as I had given express orders that the iron should be moved away from its original position and placed horizontally on the ground. I have no doubt it was thrown down by the pressure of the men against it. The coroner then observed that this accident should serve as a warning to Mr. Ditchburn, to see that his orders were strictly obeyed, for in keeping such an immense establishment there was a heavy weight of responsibility on his shoulders, and he was accountable for any accident which might take place from neglect, as the works were under his control. Mr. Ditchburn said that he was as anxious as any person could be of preventing accidents from occurring to his fellow creatures; and in this instance none could have taken place had his directions been followed. Some one or other of the workmen was continually in danger from the carelessness of another, and accidents frequently occurred, in spite of the vigilance of the overlookers. Upon the conclusion of these few observations, the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SEVERE STORM AT GLASGOW.—LOSS OF LIFE.

In the course of Thursday night and yesterday (Friday) morning, Glasgow and its neighbourhood were visited with one of those violent storms of wind which, at the time of the equinox, so frequently burst over us. Throughout the whole of Thursday the wind was blowing fresh from the south-west, but towards night it began to blow with increased vehemence, and latterly assumed all the fury of a hurricane, startling the citizens from their repose, shaking tenements in exposed situations to their base, and strewing the streets with chimney-tops, slates, and other dangerous materials, besides injuring other descriptions of property to a considerable extent. So irresistible in certain exposures was the force of the wind, that large trees in the country were torn up by the roots, and prostrated on the ground, while others, too deeply seated in the earth, were snapped by the trunks like tender saplings. Small outhouses were in many places wholly unroofed or thrown down; palings overturned; many of the city lamps blown from their posts; and in some instances the windows of dwelling-houses driven into the apartments within. Among these (the smaller casualties which have been caused by the storm) we may mention part of the premises of Campbellfield pottery, which were blown down; a portion of a gable in Gallowgate; an entire shop window, shutters included, in High Street, which was completely demolished; a large paling in St. Vincent Street, by the falling of which a watchman was severely injured; besides heavy masses of lead torn from the roofs of buildings and thrown into the street. A great number of similar results took place, which, however, it is needless to enumerate. At the Broomielaw the storm was felt with great severity; but as precautions had previously been taken to have the shipping firmly secured, little damage has been sustained in that quarter compared with what might have been anticipated. A brig broke from its moorings in the harbour about three o'clock in the morning, and was driven up the stream with great violence, till its progress was arrested by Glasgow Bridge, against which it several times struck with tremendous force, and displaced about twenty yards of the balustrade which forms the parapet of that fine structure. Perhaps nothing could show the extreme vehemence of the wind more than this illustration of its power. The stones in Glasgow Bridge are of large, heavy granite, joined together by strong iron fastenings, yet the vessel had been propelled against them with such force as to tear a long range of them from their rivetings, and precipitate them into the river, one or two falling upon the deck of the vessel itself. The brig was, of course, also considerably injured; and, after being beaten about for a considerable time, was taken in tow by a tug steamer, and restored to her berth. The Queen of the Isles steamer was also driven from her moorings, as far up as Glasgow Bridge, and likewise sustained a little damage; but these (with some trifling exceptions) were the only casualties that, so far as we have heard, occurred in the harbour. As the morning advanced, the wind gradually moderated, and yesterday, though boisterous and squally, bore no comparison to the frightful severity of the previous night.

We regret that we cannot close this notice without being called upon to record a fatal accident caused by the storm, of a very distressing nature, viz. the death of five individuals, residing in the village of Pollokshaws, who were buried in the ruins of a fallen house. These consisted of an aged man, named Morton, about eighty years old, and his wife, also much advanced in years, two of their grand-children, and a young woman, named Brown, who was a temporary inmate of the family. The unfortunate sufferers were all in bed in a small, one-story, thatched house, beside which was a new tenement in course of erection. About four o'clock in the morning, one of the gables of the new building was blown over by the wind, and fell upon the house, the greater part of which it reduced to ruins, and deprived of life the unfortunate parties already named. In addition to this, the mother of the two children was in the house, but lay in a separate bed with an infant child, where, providentially, she and her little one escaped the fate which had overtaken so many of their near relatives. The old man, it appears, was in very infirm health, and the young woman, Brown, who was a neighbour, had been called in to attend to his wants during the night. Some time before the accident, she had gone out and brought in the old man's son, along with his wife, to see their parent, who had become worse than usual; and these parties had only left the house a short time when the melancholy occurrence took place. This event has caused a great sensation in Pollokshaws, where deep sympathy is felt for the fate of the sufferers, who, though poor, were highly respectable people. A large crowd collected round the locality so soon as the accident became known, and the most active exertions were used to get out the bodies, which was, however, a work of no small labour.—*Glasgow National.*

THE MURDERER, JOHN TAWELL.

The following letter from the poor unhappy culprit John Tawell was received by an individual (a perfect stranger to him) residing in this town, on Thursday last, who had addressed one to him, wherein he was most solemnly questioned— "If he could — appealing to the omniscient Jehovah, and that faithful monitor, *conscience* — declare, 'I am *innocent* of the crime for which I am about to suffer?'" By his reply, it will be perceived that he studiously avoids making mention of *that crime* in particular. But since he does not attempt to establish his innocence with regard to it, it may be presumed he, with an apparent contrite heart, avows himself to be a guilty miserable transgressor, trusting in Christ alone for pardon — that he *tacitly avows it*, when speaking in the aggregate of his numerous and deeply-lamented sins: —

"Aylesbury, 25th, 2d Mo., 1845.

"My dear Friend, — In reply to so excellent an address — to so earnest an entreaty — as that expressed on my behalf by thy letter, received by me this morning, I am compelled, on every account, to be brief — seriously conclusive — on the awfully serious importance of those subjects which that address revives and impresses; and oh! that the language so earnestly there breathed may be that of MY SOUL UNTO TRUE REPENTANCE! "Repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ'—'Who came to seek and to save that which was lost.' O may that great Sacrifice that was 'offered up once for all,' be the *unspeakable*, the *inexpressible* privilege of me to partake. So GREAT, SO UNWORTHY a sinner as I can *truly* and *justly* acknowledge myself to be: and I have nothing but the *unmerited* mercy of my Lord and Saviour to rely upon; unto whom I have nothing to bring or to offer but my nakedness and my numerous transgressions.

"Farewell! *solemnly* farewell!!

"Thy deeply afflicted Friend, "John Tawell.

"I desire most gratefully to offer up my thanks for the interest felt on my behalf."—*Ipswich Express.*

Tawell's Guilt. — On Saturday morning last the Hon. James Parke, the judge in the Crown Court at the Bury assize, and the judge, also, who tried Tawell at Aylesbury, received a communication from the Home Office, containing the intelligence that Tawell had fully confessed to his being the murderer of Sarah Hart.—*Ibid.*

The unhappy John Tawell was disowned, when quite a young man, for no moral offence, but simply for a violation of the rules respecting marriage: to speak technically, "he married out." He was not a member of the society when he committed the offence for which he was transported to Van Dieman's Land. After his second return to England, and when contemplating his second marriage, he applied for readmission into the society to the monthly meeting which had disowned him so many years before. Agreeably to the rules, the meeting appointed a committee of inquiry; and that committee, much to the astonishment of many, both in its own and other meetings, reported against his application being granted. He was naturally supposed to be all he seemed to be; it was known that he had scrupulously paid all his debts (with interest) incurred before his transportation, and had done his utmost to repair the known consequences of his former offence; he was a regular attender of our meetings for worship, and had all the appearance of a "consistent Friend"— and (some would say above all) he was a rich and liberal man. Why, then, it was urged by many, so rigidly remember former offences? Why lose sight of that spirit of meekness which would restore the penitent offender? The justification of the meeting and of its committee is now made public by the evidence as to the moral character of this unhappy man at the time he made the application for readmission: for it was no old offence, but facts then recent, which determined the report of the committee; and though, for propriety and charity, not gone into in the meeting at large, they occasioned the decision which was come to. — *Quaker Correspondent of the Spectator.*

DISASTROUS ENCOUNTER WITH A SLAVER.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Her Majesty's steam vessel Growler, Jan. 19. off Sea Bar:—"On the 12th of this month Lieutenant Lodwick (the first lieutenant of that ship), who had been away some time cruising in the pinnace, on the look-out for slavers off this place (the Growler having left to go down to Gallinas), which he was guarding during our absence, fell in with a felucca, which, on seeing the pinnace, hove to; and, of course, Lieut. Lodwick thought, as she might have got away if she had chosen, she would show no resistance. When the pinnace, however, was within thirty yards, they observed a whole range of muskets fore and aft the felucca; after this Lieutenant Lodwick cheered his men on to get up to her before she discharged this fearful battery; but no sooner was the cheer out, than the felucca opened on the boat. This was a staggerer for the poor boat; but fortunately this time they fired too high (the felucca had now filled, and was going just as fast as the boat could pull). Lieutenant Lodwick now returned this with a round shot, and 180 balls in a bag. In the first volley from the felucca, the rim of Lieutenant Lodwick's hat was shot through; but their second volley told with mortal effect; two men were shot dead, and Lieutenant Lodwick and two men severely wounded—Lieutenant Lodwick having been struck on the left knee and thigh. This left the pinnace with so few men, that having had six of its oars shot away, it was obliged to leave the field. We picked the boat up standing towards the Gallinas. I am happy to say Lieutenant Lodwick is reported out of danger, and that he will also save his leg; the other two men are doing well. Captain Buckle has represented to the Commodore, in glowing terms, the gallantry of Lieutenant Lodwick on this occasion. The boat and gear were literally riddled. There were about seventy men on board this felucca; and the crew of a prize, captured a short time since, say that she is commanded by an Englishman, the crew consisting of English, French, and Americans. She was here about four months ago, and chased by every vessel on the coast, but always got clear. She carried away her rudder going over a bar, and was obliged to return to Havannah. There must have been a great many killed and wounded on board her, as the crew of the pinnace could hear the groans.

Town Hall, Windsor. — On Monday two boys named Henry Eden and Francis Johnson, aged twelve and fourteen, were charged before T. Clarke, Esq. (mayor), and W. Legh, Esq., with having broken open a tin box, containing moneys belonging to the mother and brother of Eden, and stolen its contents, amounting to 1*l*. 18*s*. The two boys left Windsor as soon as they had effected the robbery, and returned penniless on Saturday, the day after the execution of J. Tawell, at Aylesbury. On being apprehended, Eden admitted he had broken open the box, by forcing the staple of the padlock, and taken the money to enable him to go to Aylesbury, "to see the Quaker hanged!" Aylesbury is upwards of thirty miles from Windsor. It appears they managed to get a lift part of the way there; but having spent all their money, they had to trudge back on foot.

Father Mathew. — We are informed that the subscriptions to compensate this gentleman for his heavy expenses while prosecuting the cause of teetotalism, have already exceeded 7,000*l*.—a sum nearly sufficient to cover the rev. gentleman's liabilities, but of course not enough to support the expense of another campaign.

BADAJOZ.

This city is the capital of Estramadura in Spain. It stands on the river Guadiana, over which is a handsome bridge of twenty-eight arches, and is 1874 feet long and 20 feet broad. It is a well-fortified place of great antiquity, and is entered by five gates at different parts. Under the Romans it was called Pax Augusta. Our representation shows one of its most important occurrences — the storming of the city by the British troops under Lord Wellington on the 6th of April, 1812. The plan for the attack was, that Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton should attack the castle of Badajoz by escalade with the 3d division, and a detachment from the guard in the trenches furnished that evening by the fourth division, under Major Wilson of the 48th regiment, should attack the ravelin of San Roque upon his left; while the fourth division, under Major-General the Hon. C. Colville, and the light division under Lieut.-Colonel Barnard, should attack the breaches in the bastions of La Trinidad and Sta. Maria, and in the curtain by which they are connected. The fifth division were to occupy the ground which the fourth and light divisions had occupied during the siege; and Lieut.-General Leith was to make a false attack upon the outwork called the Pardeleras, and another on the works of the fort towards the Guadiana, with the left brigade of the division under Major-General Walker, which he was to turn into a real attack if circumstances should prove favourable; and Brigadier-General Power, who invested the place with his Portuguese brigade on the right of the Guadiana, was directed to make false attacks on the Tête de Pont, the fort San Christoval, and the new redoubt called Mon Cœur.

The attack was accordingly made at ten at night, Lieut.-General Picton preceding, by a few minutes, the attacks made by the remainder of the troops. (This is the precise moment of our illustration.) Major-General Kempt led this attack, which went out from the right of the first parallel. He was unfortunately wounded on crossing the river Rivellas, below the inundation; but, notwithstanding this circumstance and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the third division established in it by half past eleven o'clock. Whilst this was going on, Major Wilson, of the 48th, carried the ravelin of San Roque, by the gorge, with a detachment of 200 men of the guard in the trenches, and, with the assistance of Major Squire, of the Engineers, established himself within that work.

The fourth and light divisions moved to the attack from the camp along the left of the river Rivellas and of the inundation. They were not perceived by the enemy till they reached the covered way, and the advanced guard of the two divisions descended without difficulty into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purpose; and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers, with the utmost intrepidity. But such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the enemy at the top and behind the breaches, and so determined their resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded. They were at length withdrawn.

In the meantime, Major-General Walker escaladed the face of the bastion of San Vincente. Lieut.-General Leith supported this attack; and our troops being thus established in the castle which commands all the works of the town and in the town, and the fourth and light divisions being again formed to attack the breaches, resistance ceased, and at daylight in the morning, the governor-general Philippon surrendered, together with General Vieland and all the staff, and the whole garrison. The return of the killed and wounded, during the siege and the storming, states—



BADAJOZ.

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.
Killed	72	51	912	1035
Wounded	306	216	3265	3787
Missing	—	1	62	63

PRESENTATION OF A PIECE OF PLATE TO G. JONES, ESQ., R.A., KEEPER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Saturday, March 29., there was a very interesting meeting of all the students of the Royal Academy, in the Antique School of the building, it being the last night for the season to study there. They met for the purpose of being at the presentation of a silver vase (an exact facsimile of an ancient Etruscan, very elegant) to George Jones, Esq., R.A., keeper of the Royal Academy, as a memorial of their high esteem for him as a teacher and friend. The school was quite crowded, not only the students now studying in that school being present, but also those older students who, though not now needing the instruction and benefits of that valuable establishment, were still drawn there by feelings of esteem and affection to be present on so pleasurable an occasion, to show their high regard for the benefits they had themselves experienced under his kindly and efficient tuition. Nothing could exceed the enthusiastic burst of feelings which welcomed him when he came into the school that evening, with his two friends and brothers and companions in the art, Mr. Mulready, R.A., and Mr. Etty, R.A., to the pleasures and enjoyment of whose friendships he very beautifully alluded in his address to the students after the presentation, which was deputed to — Cooper, Esq., son of Abraham Cooper, Esq., R.A., who, in the voice of the whole assemblage, begged his acceptance of it as a small and but trifling token and tribute of esteem and regard for the kindness which he had always displayed in the discharge of his arduous office, both by generous encouragement and gentlest reproofs, pouring out instruction, and facilitating in every way their studies, with a watchful and unceasing solicitude and disinterestedness, which could not be otherwise than deeply felt by all to whom it had extended its genial influence. Deeply did he feel this address, and for a while stood silent in the tumult of his feelings; then, slowly addressing the assembled numbers, he said, his heart felt too much to allow his tongue many words, the manner in which they had expressed their feelings towards him, acknowledging he felt altogether undeserving of any such honour being conferred on him, whose attention there had only been his duty in the discharge of his office, which office alone he considered as a mark of honour conferred on him beyond his deservings, and which would have been filled by Mr. Mulready had he been willing to accept of it, as, at the election on the decease of him who last filled that distinguished post, Mr. Hilton, he and Mr. Mulready were the two elected, and Mr. Mulready first; but since it had devolved on him, he had considered it his obligation to give up his whole time to it, to the abandonment of his profession, and devoted his whole energies to its performance; and very beautifully expressing how he had, in the discharge of it, always looked upon those who were intrusted to his instruction as younger brothers in his art, with a feeling more deeply interested than might be expected from a man who had not any ties of relationship to bind them to him, and had always received much pleasure from their behaviour towards him; and then, clasping the cup with feelings which indeed seemed past the power of utterance, after a pause of agitation, he continued, that "what he then grasped he scarce knew how to esteem sufficiently, but it would ever be a source of infinite delight to look upon it, even at his parting moments.



TESTIMONIAL TO G. JONES, ESQ., R.A.

The cup was almost all plain, burnished, exceedingly simple and chaste — more refined than many a testimonial on such occasions. It was purely antique, and in the centre was chased the struggle of Hercules with the Roman Lion — nothing could be at once more simple and more elegant.

We have given a portrait of Mr. Jones, and a representation of the salver presented.



PORTRAIT OF G. JONES, ESQ., R.A.

LITERATURE.

Lays and Legends. By Camilla Toulmin. With many Engravings on Steel and Wood. London: J. How.

The writer of this gaily-bound volume has long been favourably known as a contributor to the popular periodicals of the day; and every reader of the magazines will be pleased to find the fair young authoress, who has used a fluent pen in their service, now offering a handsome table book of clever prose and graceful verse, all redolent of the luxuries of fine steel plates and tasteful wood-engravings. It is by no means a bad criterion of a lady writer to find her papers accepted by the sober, steady editors of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal;" and when we find her patronised, on the other hand, by the all-illustrious and inimitable "Punch," we are quite justified in looking to her for both sound sense and ready wit. Nor do these "Lays and Legends" disappoint such expectations. The scenes are chiefly laid in Devonshire; and where, in all broad England, could a young ardent poetess find more natural beauty clad in richer associations? Sir Francis Drake is of course a hero in the story; and the scenes of his youth, and the wonderful legends still rife in his neighbourhood, are brought, with tact, cleverness, and effect, to heighten the interest of the story. The steel plates are numerous and very good. The illustrative woodcuts and the text may be judged of by the accompanying specimens.

CHILDHOOD.



URELY, the weeping skies look down on few things so pure and perfect as childhood's prayer. It has none of earth's dross about it; none of the corruption of earth's strong hopes and ardent wishes, that will mingle with holier beseechings, and weigh down with their heavy chains the soul's aspiring wings. Who was it — some noted sage, I think, who, when asked, after a long life, to name the most wonderful and beautiful object he had ever known, answered promptly, "the mind of a young child?" And yet it is a page the least studied, and the most superficially read, of all the beautiful ones which crowd the book of Nature; and those who do not intuitively feel this truth can scarcely be taught it. Who is it that mars this beautiful tablet? The world. And is not each individual one atom, one unit, of this "world," so commonly abused? How often has Genius recorded the sorrows of childhood — because Genius can express as well as suffer; and of these sorrows, the sad unsatisfied yearning for sympathy is always the deepest! No, the common cruelty to children is, that we do not even try to *raise* our minds to the simplicity and truth which make the bright atmosphere of their being; and, alas! we too often repel their gushing affection with the fool's weapon of ridicule; while as for their minds, they are crushed with the cold cutting avalanche of facts, which is called education!

STANZAS.

As down the stream the hours glide on
Beneath Time's shadowy wing,
I feel that whatsoe'er it seem,
LIFE *is* an earnest thing!

I must not cast my anchor 'mong
The hidden rocks and shoals,
O'er which, beside its flower-crown'd bank,
Youth's limpid river rolls.

I can but snatch with trembling hand
Some blossoms from the shore,
The while my bark sails swiftly on,
Though we return no more.

Yet, lit by Memory's moon-like beam,
Youth, rising to our sight,
Perchance looks fairer from afar
Than by intenser light.

For blacken'd ruins, bleak and cold,
That rise from out the flowers,
May take a form of mournful grace
In Memory's moonlight hours!

On — on — the stream is widening fast,
We ask for Fortune's breeze
To fill our sails, and bear us soon
To Life's more open seas.

And now we seek the star above,
That guides us on aright,
Though lending to each mortal eye
Perchance a different light.

Still to one haven does it lead,
And ever, as we gaze,
It grows more bright, with Heaven's light,
And wide expanding rays.

Ah! better by the star above
To steer with trusting heart,
Than bend a downward eye to mark
A worldling's crowded chart.

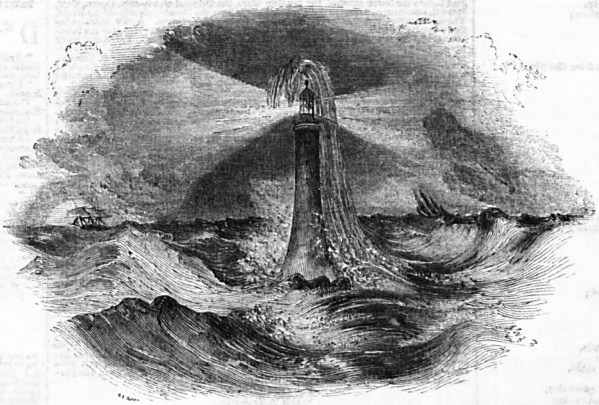
The experience of no other mind
Precisely suits our own;
By light before, and silvery wake,
Our pathway may be known.

On — on — we find a few stray gems
From Wisdom's treasure-keep;
But here we cannot anchor drop,
The waters are too deep.

We seize the gems, and wreathe them with
The flowers of love and youth,
And fear no ill, though waves run high,
If at the helm sits Truth.

Truth! — that still dazzles weakest eyes,
Although to it is given
To teach us, by its radiant light,
To know the light of Heaven!





EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.



THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

It was a radiant morning that shone; for before our party embarked, the faint mist which had lain over the ocean was raised like a veil, and the sea sparkling in the sunshine looked like a huge glittering mirror. The Lighthouse is about fourteen miles from Plymouth, and between nine and ten from the nearest point of land, the Rame Head, a promontory of Cornwall. Thus from Plymouth, where our party embarked, it is on the very verge of the horizon; and can only be seen on a remarkably clear day, though the brilliant white light emitted from its lantern is more often seen by night than the fabric by day. The sunbeams were too dazzling for any one to recognise it on the morning of which we are speaking, except by the aid of a good glass, with which, of course, they were provided: when, however, they had advanced a mile or two outside the Breakwater, it rose to their view, though not to be distinguished at first from the mast of a vessel. Gradually, as they advanced into blue water, far beyond the parallel of the Rame Head, and leaving the Devonshire coast a dim line behind them, the Lighthouse seemed to rise in the form of a mushroom from the ocean. But this appearance rapidly gave place to a more correct outline, for, while with a fair wind the boat was almost flying, the tide was rapidly ebbing,—indeed it is only between half-ebb and half-flow that the structure can be visited; and it presented itself in the form which the architect had observed best resisted the fury of the elements, and which, copying nature, the great teacher, he had adopted—namely, the trunk of a tree.

No description with which I have ever met, and scarcely the most accurate drawing, conveys an impression of the appearance of this wonderful work as it rises from the cluster of dark and slippery rocks on which it has now for nearly a century stood undisturbed—rocks which are much more than covered at high water: and I am afraid that, though most persons feel tempted to try to convey their own impressions to others, it is one of those things which defy description. There is a bleakness and barrenness about it that is felt to the heart's core: to the north only a thread of land, which we see chiefly with the eye of imagination, and because we are conscious that it is there; east and west, nothing but sea—sea; and, to the south, we know the boisterous Bay of Biscay rolls before us. Probably not a ship or even a fishing-boat to be seen within many miles: and the three men, seeming like spirits of desolation, the only living creatures—on the look-out, be sure—with a ready welcome to such chance visitors. Till within half a dozen boat's lengths of the rock, the sea is of that dark purple indicative of a fathomless depth; but, as we come above the slanting *stiering* rocks, it assumes the rich translucent green, which is seldom beheld except on a rocky coast, or near some ocean pinnacle like this.

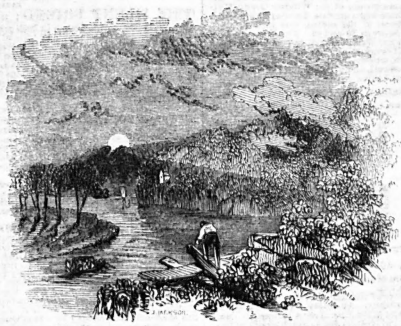
Our adventurous party were awed to silence. Different persons feel such things very differently, and there may be some who could visit such a place without a throng of associations crowding to their minds; but to all of *them* there was a power, a presence, that affected them sensibly. To fancy's ear, the shrieks of the myriads who have there met a grave in the surging waters still mingled with the roar of a tempest, and the heavy blows of the breaking ships: and fancy's eye could see the ghastly countenances of despair, billow-tossed; and the bruised and bleeding limbs still seeking a momentary hold of the fatal rock, slippery from its coating of short moss-like sea-weed and marine insects.

LEGENDS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

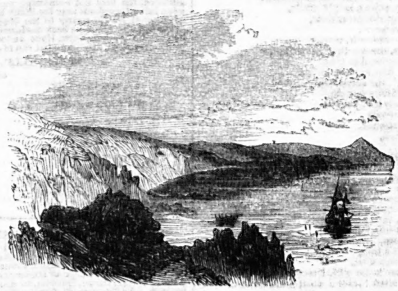
Content with the marvels by sea and by land,
Which History's muse seems to quite understand,
Such as fighting, and killing, and burning, and storming,
On which her close pages are amply informing,
She leaves to Tradition
To make the addition,
And blow, in the trumpet apportion'd to Fame,
Those weak treble notes
On which every one dotes,
When tuned to the chord of a great hero's name.
Though she does mention make,
How the great Francis Drake
"Encompass'd the earth," and then did behold
The clustering stars that for ever have roll'd,
To mark where the South has its desert of cold,
And the icebergs are lock'd in the iron embrace
The poor slanting sunbeams in vain would displace.
But such things as these she merely has space
To tell us of briefly;
For History chiefly
Delights, with a tear and a gore-bedipp'd pen,
To tell of the doings of so-call'd great men,
Whose genius all lay
That remarkable way,
Which taught them to unmake, undo, and destroy,
But ne'er to grant others a blessing or joy.
Was it greater to rob the poor Spaniards of gold,
And drive them from where they'd establish'd their hold,
(For, to stand to the truth here, Sir Francis appears
But one, after all, of your bold buccaneers),
Than to skim, with his trusty and fair "Golden Hind,"
Round the girdling ocean a pathway to find
For the brave hearts of oak, which, since that same time,
Have made ocean theirs under every clime?
No; such little facts one would wish to expand:
Then beckon Tradition before us to stand;

LEGENDARY STORY OF COTHELE.

Shortly prior to 1485, Sir Richard Edgcumbe, an ancestor of the noble house of Valletort, in consequence of favouring the Earl of Richmond's party against Richard the Third, was in danger of his life, and so warmly pursued by the king's soldiers, that his place of concealment among the thick woods which overhung the bank was discovered, when he bethought him to put a stone in his cap, and throw it into the river, and himself, by the aid of the trunks of trees and projecting boughs, to slip down the face of the rock. His pursuers, attracted by the noise, and seeing his cap swimming about, believed that he had preferred death to a surrender, and gave up their search; and, to commemorate his delivery, Sir Richard built the chapel on the spot where he had been hidden. The story adds that on the accession of Henry the Seventh he became comptroller of the household to that monarch, but died a very few years afterwards while absent on an embassy to France.



COTHELE, ON THE TAMAR.



RAME HEAD.

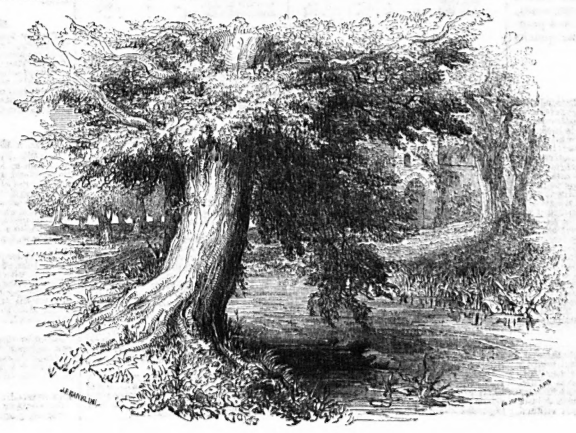
Forgetting the scenes of bloodshed and woe,
And poor Doughtie's ghost, that, I almost could vow,
Drake oftentimes saw at the Golden Hind's prow.

The poor Plymouth folks were in terrible trouble;
For them not a spring of fresh water would bubble;
The houses were dirty, and so were the faces,
And ev'ry thing bore unmistakable traces
That water, whenever it did condescend
To pay them a visit, though such a dear friend,
Like a stranger was treated—that is, what I mean,
Though welcom'd, was never made free with, I ween.
The children had heard, but they couldn't believe—
For who would a fiction so monstrous receive?—
That there were some strange places, where little boys could,
If they pleased, and were really remarkably good,
Have tubs of fresh water, all sparkling and sweet,
To sail little boats in, or dabble their feet.
And to heighten the tale, and make it complete,
They were told that these same little fortunate boys
Would have thought it the height of all sublunar joys
Their little barks frail
On the ocean to sail,
And to dabble their toes
Where the em'rald wave throws,
With its own matchless tinge,
Its foaming pearl fringe,
To melt as it touches the thirsty gold sand.
But I think it is easy to quite understand
How the little boys cared not for ocean so grand;
And 'twas only in nature,
For every creature,
Because the sea water—so housewives declare—
Won't cleanse dingy floors, and make linen fair,
To entirely abjure all its services sure,
And calmly endure
Dirty faces, which really a sea-dip might cure.
Said Sir Francis, one day, (he'd just landed, to say
He'd brought a few tons of gold to the bay,)
"This never will do—come, give me a horse,
And we'll find a plan for a fresh-water course!"
Then he mounted in haste, and set off at a trot;
But if he was thrown is register'd not;
Though they say that, of awkward things under the sun,
A sailor on horseback's the awkwardest one.
Soon arrived at Dartmoor,
For a spring he did bore,











And whisper'd and jabber'd the mystical lore,
Which his spirit familiar had taught him before;
Till, with hissing and dashing,
And foaming and splashing,
The water uprose, and gurgled about,
Not knowing as yet precisely its route:
But the instant that Drake turn'd his horse from the place,
And bounded away at a galloping pace,
So sparkling and sweet
It followed his feet,
And conveniently laid
The dust that was made
By that very remarkable ride;
Though it surely beside
Delved the fine watercourse
Which, from Dartmoor's pure source,
Supplies — so they say —
Plymouth folk to this day
(Or at least that it did
As Sir Francis Drake bid,
Till the gold that he lavish'd with generous hand
Work'd the service more sure than his conjuror's wand).
The next tale they tell
May match very well
With that I have just related:
Another great deed
In the time of need,
Which is something in this way narrated;
And by which we suspect,
Or rather detect,
A trivial mistake
Grave History did make,
When she wrote so that every one understands,
That form'd by the common labour of hands
Were the ships that opposed, on the British main,
The mighty Armada from haughty Spain.
No such thing. Francis Drake, on the very same day,
When they told him the fleet like a huge crescent lay
In the deep purple water, far out of the bay,
At skittles or bowls was indulging in play
On fine Plymouth Hoe — so the good people say.
And he stopp'd not his game
For lucre or fame;
But when it was finish'd,
Though time was diminish'd,
He call'd for some wood,
And there, where he stood,
Crying only "Once more trust in me!"
Chopp'd it up in small blocks,
Then over the rocks
He threw them far into the sea;
And each rose from its dip
A stately fine ship,
Mann'd and arm'd for a blue-water trip.
And *these* were the vessels that certainly scatter'd
The fleet that at last by the tempest was shatter'd!
And the Spirit that help'd him — of course you must know
'Twas a White Spirit, working but good and not woe —
Had the marvellous power,
At each place and hour,
To show his good master
What joy or disaster
Elsewhere might be happening then.
No doubt that Dame Drake thought, of all best of men,
Her spouse was far better than nine out of ten:
But seven long years, or I think even five,
Without one short line — "My dear, I'm alive,"
Seem a very long time for the desolate mood
Of this lonely sort of a half widowhood.
Seven years — after twenty — don't add to the face
Or figure, you know, one beauty or grace;
And probably thus much her mirror might say,
For the Dame felt herself
Quite laid on the shelf,
Put there out of every one's way.
(Yet I've often observed that folks shelved for a while
Trip down very lightly with quite a bright smile,
And astonish the band of acquaintances dear,
And really as happy as any appear;
But this in parenthesis — pardon it, pray.)
Well, at last, out of patience, the worthy Dame Drake
Determin'd a second dear husband to take.
She reason'd that really the first must be dead:
"If he wasn't, he *should* be," the second spouse said.
And so in the church, in wedding parade,
And portly bride's finery, duly array'd,
The dame, with her friends
And the bridegroom, attends.
White Sprite gave a call,
And Drake saw it all,
Though his ship just then rode
At the far Antipode;
But this was no matter,
Nor worth any clatter
Of tongues to advise or suggest;
But he loaded a cannon, the largest and best,
And pointing it downwards, the ball traversed through
The mighty round earth, its mission to do;
Till with noise it uprose,
At the trembling bride's toes,
And smother'd her almost with dust.
"Oh! I hope he'll forgive me!—he will, I must trust,"
She exclaim'd. "Shut the book!—not a word must there be —
I tell you for certain Drake's signal you see!"
If she fainted away,
On my word I can't say;
But of those who are given to roaming,
It would really be kind,
If they oft'ner would find
Time to write home—"My dear, I'm coming."

William Thomas's List of Periodicals published in Paris. W. Thomas.

A very useful classified list of the numerous and varied periodical publications which appear daily, weekly, and monthly in Paris. In addition to titles and general character, the price is also given, so that the English reader knows upon what terms he may indulge in the luxury of a Parisian paper.

Royal Progress to Burghley. Abel and Sons.

An elegantly printed record of the visit of Queen Victoria to Northamptonshire in November last, which cannot fail to interest all connected with that county, and more especially those resident along the line of her Majesty's progress.

The London Medical Directory for 1845. C. Mitchell.

This is the first attempt ever made in England to provide, for public and professional guidance, a list of the practitioners of medicine. The usefulness of such a volume is so manifest, that we wonder it did not sooner make its appearance. Every court of law and other public office, and every library of reference should be provided with it, and we doubt not, that before many years are gone, the people at large will turn over the leaves (as they often do those of the law, the navy, and the army lists), to ascertain the exact professional status of their neighbours and acquaintance. As the notion of the work is commendable, we refrain from any strong remark upon some very objectionable portions of its detail, satisfied that when another edition is required, the editors will not again be guilty of the bad taste—nay, the gross impropriety of ranking the qualified and unqualified practitioners to-gether If professional support is sought, the quacks must be omitted.

THE COURT.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Cowes, Sunday Afternoon.—The Queen and Prince Albert and the Princess Royal arrived here yesterday afternoon from Windsor. The Royal party were conveyed by special train from the Farnborough station to Gosport, and thence to the island in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. In consequence of the Royal yacht being in the hands of the painters and embellishers, who are preparing her for her Majesty's summer excursions, it was not intended to make use of her upon the present occasion, and the Lords of the Admiralty had ordered the Black Eagle from Woolwich to Portsmouth, to embark her Majesty, but the disaster which occurred to that vessel on her passage, and compelled her to put back, created an unforeseen difficulty. In this emergency the Hecate steam-sloop, fitting alongside the dockyard, was ordered to be got ready, but being by no means in a fit state to receive her Majesty, the order was countermanded, and the Royal yacht was ordered to be brought from her moorings and put in the best state of preparation possible under the circumstances. As soon as the Royal party embarked on board the Royal yacht, that vessel immediately got under weigh, and proceeded out of the harbour. The men-of-war saluted and manned their yards, and as the yacht passed, the batteries also saluted. The Eagle, lying at Spithead, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Inglefield, manned her yards, and fired a Royal salute when the yacht passed through that anchorage; and upon arriving at Cowes, salutes were fired from the Castle, and the Royal Yacht Squadron Club House. In consequence of the severity of the weather, and the Elbe and other rivers being frozen, there was a large fleet of foreign merchant vessels waiting in the Medina river until the ice shall have cleared away. The whole of these vessels saluted her Majesty, and kept up a lengthened fire with such ordnance as they had on board. Her Majesty landed opposite the Medina hotel, where the Royal carriages were in waiting to convey her and Prince Albert and their suite to Osborne House. The dinner party consisted of her Majesty and Prince Albert, Sir Robert Peel, Lady Canning, Miss Stanley, General Wemyss, Colonel Grey, Colonel Bowater, and Mr. Anson.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Cowes, Sunday.—Yesterday, about half-past two, the Royal yacht came into the road, and the Royal party and suite proceeded up the harbour in the Royal barge under salutes from the Hamburgh ship, Phœnix, Capt. Sohst, from the Danish ship, Franziska, Capt. Baur, and from the batteries at the Castle and at the Royal Yacht Squadron House. The numerous foreign ships in the roads and harbour were all decorated with flags, as was the whole line of shore; there was a fine breeze from the north-west, which showed to advantage the flags of ten different nations hoisted in honour of the Royal visitors. Just before the barge reached the landing place, the Oriental steam-ship, Queen, Capt. Russell, commenced firing, as did Capt. Johansen from the Hamburgh ship off the wharf. The day was very fine and the assemblage on the quays very large. A few minutes before three her Majesty landed, and was received with the most hearty cheers of the inhabitants and the masters of the foreign vessels in the port, about thirty. The Royal party proceeded to Osborne in three carriages, escorted by a party of gentlemen on horseback. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked this morning through the grounds of Osborne, coming out by the Norris gate, where a carriage was waiting for them, in which they took a morning drive. The Royal party, it is understood, are only down to give directions for the intended enlargement of the house for the reception of her Majesty in July next.

Cowes, Monday.—The inhabitants here are in ecstasies at the prospect of her Majesty's periodical residence among them. Her Majesty was driven over her newly acquired domain in the Royal pony phaeton on Sunday. The inspector of palaces and Royal architects are busily engaged in planning alterations and improvements, and the upholsterer is also in attendance to receive her Majesty's commands as to the furniture. A messenger was despatched this morning to Gosport, to order her Majesty's coachman to have the Royal carriage in readiness at the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment by half-past 3 o'clock on Tuesday, to convey her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Princess Royal and suite to the terminus of the Gosport Railway, whence the Royal visiters will return to Windsor or Buckingham Palace by a special train.

Cowes, Tuesday Afternoon.—At half-past two o'clock her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, embarked on board the Royal barge from the landing-place opposite the Medina Hotel, and were conveyed on board the yacht, which in a few minutes proceeded on her course towards Spithead, under salutes from the Castle and the Royal Yacht Squadron House. It was blowing fresh from the eastward, but the yacht made rapid way against the strong head-wind, and entered Portsmouth harbour in less than three quarters of an hour from the time of her starting. She was saluted by the batteries upon passing them, and upon her entering the harbour, the St. Vincent, Victory, and the men-of-war manned their yards and saluted.

The estate purchased by her Majesty consists of about 817 acres, of which Osborne Park, Osborne Great Wood, and New Barton Farm contain 376 acres, and Barton Farm 441 acres. Barton Farm, now the freehold of her Majesty, was formerly college property (Winchester).

The immediate alteration at Osborne will not be very extensive, as it is in contemplation to enlarge and restore Barton, which is a very fine old example of the Elizabethan style.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert took an early walk, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Anson and Charles Moreing, Esq., architect to the estate, over different parts of the beautiful and picturesque property (East Cowes Park), which has been so ably planned by its spirited proprietor, G. E. Brooks, Esq., and having minutely inspected most of the splendid villas and mansions already erected, he expressed himself much pleased with the varied style of the architecture, and directed to have forwarded to Osborne the purchasing and letting prices of many of the buildings.

THE CHURCH.

Preferments.—The Lord Bishop of Worcester has nominated the Rev. W. H. Havergal, M.A., recently promoted to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Worcester, to an honorary canonry in the Cathedral Church of the diocese.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, acting for the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, has licensed the Rev. Edward Griffiths, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, to the incumbency of the church in the Woodlands, Frome.

The Rev. Samuel Hay, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield to the vicarage of Sawley, with the perpetual curacy of Wilne and Long Eaton, Staffordshire.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon has licensed the Rev. B. Crosthwaite, M.A., to the ministry of the newly erected church of St. Andrew, Leeds, on the nomination of the Rev. Dr. Hook.

The Rev. Charles David Rees, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, has been instituted to the vicarage of Llanwerthol, in the county of Brecon, and has also been appointed to the head-mastership of the endowed grammar school in that town.

Lord Ventry has appointed the Rev. William B. De Meleyns, B.A., curate of Trowbridge, Wilts, to be his lordship's domestic chaplain.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Steam Vessels.—The Commissioners of the Customs have issued directions to the collectors and comptrollers at the several ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to prepare and transmit to the registrar-general of shipping, with the least possible delay, the under-mentioned account, according to an approved form, so far as the same relates to their respective ports, viz. a return of the name and description of all steam vessels registered in the ports of the United Kingdom; showing where and when built, tonnage, horse-power, length, breadth, draft of water, and what armament they are capable of carrying. And as some of these particulars may not be recorded in the official books of their several departments, they have been directed to obtain the information, as far as practicable, from other sources, in order to enable the registrar-general to prepare a complete return to the order of the House of Commons.

SPORTING.

Her Majesty's Buck-hounds.—Upwards of one hundred were at the meet on Monday, which took place at the Golden Ball, Bracknall, where an untried deer was uncarted shortly before twelve o'clock. The deer took away towards Binfield Church, skirting the paling of Billingbeer Park to Shurlock Street, and thence to Shottisbrook, on nearly to the Great Western Railway, where it doubled back to White Waltham, and was taken on the common, near the Bray cutting, after a very pretty run of an hour and ten minutes, at a good hunting pace throughout. In consequence of the Windsor Grand Military Steeple Chases to come off on Wednesday, there was a meet on Tuesday at the Black Dog, Bedfont, which, however, from the shortness of the notice, was rather thinly attended, the field not numbering more than between 70 and 80. The Windsor deer, upon being turned out near the Black Dog, made for West Bedfont, crossing the brooks to Stanwell Heath, nearly to the Magpies at Hownslow, and thence to Longford and West Drayton, doubling back to Harmondsworth, and thence to Sipson and Harlington, by Cranford Park to North Hyde, on towards Hanwell, and was taken in the canal, close to Osterley Park, after a capital run of an hour and three quarters.

TATTERSALLS'.—THURSDAY EVENING.

CHESTER CUP.

10 to 1 agst Obscurity	30 to 1 agst Ratan
11 to 1 agst Cataract	33 to 1 agst Queen of the Tyne
11 to 1 agst Semiseria	33 to 1 agst The Pride of Kildare
15 to 1 agst Era	40 to 1 agst Portrait
20 to 1 agst Winesour	40 to 1 agst Ould Ireland.
30 to 1 agst Zanoni	

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Alarm	25 to 1 agst Miss Whip colt
15 to 1 agst Idas	25 to 1 agst Weatherbit
15 to 1 agst Kedger	30 to 1 agst Mentor
18 to 1 agst Clear-the-Way	30 to 1 agst Pantasa
22 to 1 agst Cobweb colt	35 to 1 agst Old England
22 to 1 agst Newsmonger	40 to 1 agst Ironmaster.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.—At Chigwell, Mrs. Edmund C. Buxton, of a daughter.—The lady of the Hon. W. Stourton, of Holdgate Lodge, Yorkshire, of a son.

Married.—At Taney, Ireland, Frances, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Singer, S.F.T.C.D., to the Rev. Bourne Baker, of Hilderstone, Staffordshire. At Scalby, George Wilkinson, Esq., of Oswald House, Durham, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. Robert Howard, of Scarborough.—At Skirpenbeck, Charles Preston, Esq., of Hull, to Julia, daughter of the Rev. James Britton.—James Allen, Esq., of York, to Margaret, daughter of the late Dr. Greenhow, M.D., of North Shields.

Died.—After a long illness, Marguerite, the wife of Joel Pinney, Esq., of the King's Road, Chelsea.—At Brighton, Dr. Theodore Gordon, Deputy Inspector General of Army Hospitals.—In Portman Square, in his 59th year, Colonel Turner Grant, late of the Grenadier Guards.—At Norwich, Susan, wife of Rear Admiral Hawtayne.—At Cossy, aged 61, the Rev. Thomas Watson, nearly forty years perpetual curate of that parish.—At Bishop's Castle, aged 90, Richard Woollaston, Esq., late merchant of London.—At Lakenheath, Suffolk, aged 76, Mary Ann Harding. She had accumulated about 2500*l.* by buying old rags, horse-hair, left-off clothes, &c., but was of so niggardly a disposition as not to allow herself a sufficiency of the meanest food or clothing.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, April 1.

Bankrupts.—J. Breckels, North Street, Finsbury Market, bedstead-maker.—J. Reay, sen., and J. R. Reay, Mark Lane, City, wine merchants.—R. Cann, Woolwich, boot and shoe maker.—A. Radcliffe, sen., and A. Radcliffe, jun., Hermitage Place, St. John Street Road, patent glaziers and artists' diamond manufacturers.—J. Scaffer, Clark's Place, High Street, Islington, fringeman.—J. North, High Town, Birstal, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer.—J. A. Hick, Leeds, Yorkshire, carver and gilder.—J. Whittaker, Strand, Swansea, Glamorganshire, druggist and commission-agent.—W. H. Lagoe, Atherstone, Warwickshire, victualler.—T. H. Williams, Chelmsford, Essex, wine merchant.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, April 4.

Bankrupts.—J. Paulton, High Street, Portland Town, stone-mason.—T. Dingley, Strutton Ground, Westminster, draper.—J. Currie and L. E. Seignette, Mincing Lane, City, merchants.—R. G. Ward and J. Perry, Newgate Market, meat salesman.—A. H. Simpson, Blackfriars Road, engineer.—W. Giles, Brighton, boarding-housekeeper.—C. Day, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road, chemist.—J. Lampard, Stanhope Street, Clare Market, printer.—J. K. Cotterel, Glastonbury, grocer.—S. P. Bidder, Fleetwood-on-Wyre, Lancashire, slate-dealer.—H. Hartshorn, Shrewsbury, plumber.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	—	India Stock	—
3 per Cent. Red.	—	Ditto Bonds	—
3 per Cent. Cons.	99¼	South Sea Old Annuities	—
3¼ per Cent. Red.	—	Ditto New Annuities	—
New 3¼ per Cent.	—	Ex. Bills 1000*l.* 1½*d.*	59 pm
New 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 500*l.*	59 pm
Long Annuities to expire—		Ditto Small	62 pm
Jan. 1860	—	Bank Stock for Act.	215¼
Oct. 1859	—	Consols for Act.	99¼
Jan. 1860	11¾	India Stock for Act.	—

MARKETS.

Mark Lane, Friday, April 4.—Although the arrivals of English wheat up to this market, during the present week, have been scanty, the supply of that grain on offer today, left over from Monday and Wednesday, was rather extensive. Selected parcels supported those days' rates, but all other kinds were a mere drug. Holders of foreign wheat were again firm, and obtained late figures in the few sales concluded. In bonded corn we heard of no transactions. Barley and malt were in limited supply, and heavy requests at previous currencies. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were extremely dull, yet we can notice no alteration in the quotations.

Arrivals.—Wheat, English, 3003; Irish, 0; Foreign, 0. Barley, English, 3590; Irish, 480; Foreign, 0. Oats, English, 5000; Irish, 4900; Foreign, 0. Flour, 2200 sacks; malt, 3090 quarters.

Smithfield, Friday, April 4.—Although we had only a moderate supply of beasts on sale this morning, the time of year considered, the beef trade was exceedingly dull, at barely Monday's quotations. There were in the market thirty-five oxen and cows from Holland and ninety Scots from Scotland. The numbers of sheep were again limited. Prime old Downs sold steadily; other kinds of sheep slowly, at about stationary prices. From the Isle of Wight one hundred lambs came fresh to hand. On the whole the lamb trade was steady at full currencies. There was very little inquiry for veal, and prices were proportioned. The pork trade was heavy at late rates. Milch cows sold heavyly at from 16*l.* to 19*l.* each.

Prices, per 8 lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* t second quality ditto, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; prime large oxen, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; prime Scots, &c., 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; prime Southdown ditto, out of wool, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; ditto, in the wool, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; large coarse calves, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; prime small ditto, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; large hogs, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; neat small porkers, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; lambs, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; suckling calves, 18*s.* to 30*s.*; and quarter old store pigs, 16*s.* to 19*s.* each. Beasts, 699; cows, 142; sheep and lambs, 5170; calves, 138; pigs, 329.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Friday.—We had rather a heavy demand here, to-day, on the following terms:—per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—inferior beef, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; middling ditto, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; prime large ditto, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; prime small ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; large pork, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; inferior mutton, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; middling ditto, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; prime ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; small pork, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*; lamb, 4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*

Borough Hop Market, Friday, March 28.—For the best pockets of hops we have a slight improvement in the demand, and the prices are steadily supported. In all other kinds of hops the business doing is only to a limited extent. Annexed are the rates ruling to-day.—Sussex, pockets, 7*l.* to 8*l.* 8*s.*; Choice do. 8*l.* 15*s.* Kent, 7*l.* to 9*l.*; Superfine East and Mid. Kent, 9*l.* 9*s.* to 12*l.* 15*s.*; and Yearlings, 7*l.* to 8*l.* 10*s.*

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, IS INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From John Player, Esq., Justice of Peace, Saffron Walden.

"January 9, 1845.

"Gentlemen,—I have proved the usefulness of Locock's Wafers in a most troublesome cough, by taking two at bedtime for the last five nights, and the expectoration and cough have now almost ceased.

"I would be obliged by your sending per return of post another box, for which enclosed is cash. "John Player."

The particulars of many hundred Cures may be had from every agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent.

Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 11*s.* per box. Agents: Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH AND HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTOUNDING CURE by this miraculous Medicine after every other means had failed.—See extract of his lordship's letter, dated "Villa Messina, Leghorn, February 21, 1845.—To Professor Holloway.—Sir, I beg to acquaint you that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad or Marienbad. (Signed) Aldborough."—These wonderful pills will cure any disease of the liver and stomach.—Sold (also Holloway's Ointment) at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand (where advice may be had gratis); and by all medicine venders throughout the civilised world.

LA'MERT ON LOCAL DEBILITY AND NERVOUSNESS.

"He who in pleasure's downy arms
Ne'er lost his health, or youthful charms,
A hero lives, and justly can
Exclaim—'In me behold a man!'"

Just published, Tenth Thousand, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, or free by post for 3*s.* 6*d.*,

SELF PRESERVATION; a Popular Essay on Local and Constitutional Weakness and Nervous Debility, arising from excesses, &c., terminating in indigestion, melancholy, lowness of spirits, mental irritability, and insanity, &c.; with plain directions for their treatment and cure, followed by Practical Observations on the Causes of Premature Decay. Illustrated with Cases. By SAMUEL LA'MERT, Consulting Surgeon, 9, Bedford Street, Bedford Square, London, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.

Published by the Author, and sold in London by S. Gilbert, 51 and 52, Paternoster Row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford Street; Starie, 23, Tichborne Street, Quadrant; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall Street; and by all Booksellers.

"Long experience in the treatment of a class of diseases hitherto neglected, and most imperfectly understood by the great bulk of the medical profession, has enabled the author to prove that there are concealed causes of nervous debility and incapacity for the important duties of social life in existence, where the mere routine practitioner would never dream of finding them; traceable to certain habits, forming the most secret, yet deadly and fatal springs of domestic misery and premature mortality."—Staffordshire Gazette.

At home every day till Three and from Five till Eight. 9, Bedford Street, Bedford Square.

Just published, at 3*s.*, and sent free for 3*s.* 6*d.*

MANHOOD; the Causes of its Premature Decline, with plain Directions for its perfect Restoration; addressed to those suffering from nervous debility or mental irritation, followed by Observations on the Treatment of the class of Diseases resulting therefrom. Illustrated with cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 7, Frith Street, Soho Square, London. Nineteenth Edition.

Published by the Authors; and sold by Burgess, medical bookseller, 28, Coventry Street, Haymarket; Barth, 4, Brydges Street, Strand; Mann, 39, Cornhill; Strange, 21, Paternoster Row, London; Guest, Birmingham; Sowler, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester; Philip, South Castle Street, Liverpool; Fannin and Co., 41, Grafton Street, Dublin; W. and R. Robinson, Booksellers, Greenside Street, Edinburgh; and sold in a sealed envelope by all Booksellers.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We feel no hesitation in saying that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether the person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—*Sun Even. Paper.*

"Messrs. Curtis's work, entitled MANHOOD, is one of the few books now coming before the public on such a subject which can lay claim to the character of being strictly professional, at the same time that it is fully intelligible to all who read it. The moral and medical precepts given in it render it invaluable."—*Magnet.*

Hours of consultation from 10 to 3, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

Fourteenth Edition of the "Silent Friend" on Human Frailty, with coloured Engravings.

Just published, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, free by post (in a sealed envelope), 3*s.* 6*d.*, a new and important edition of

THE SILENT FRIEND; a Medical Work on the Infirmities of the Generative System in both sexes; and on the loss of the reproductive powers, with means of restoration. The baneful effects of solitary indulgence, neglected Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Secondary Symptoms, &c., are fully pointed out. Illustrated by Engravings; followed by observations on Marriage, with plain directions for the removal of certain disqualifications. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London.—Published by the authors, and may be had at their residence, 19, Berners Street, Oxford Street. Sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster Row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford Street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall Street; Purkess, Compton Street, Soho; and all Booksellers.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, 'The Silent Friend,' as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—*Age and Argus.*

"The authors of 'The Silent Friend' seem to be thoroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."—*Era.*

The CORDIAL BALM of SYRIACUM is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, irregularity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, &c. In bottles, price 11*s.*, or the quantity of four in one bottle for 33*s.*, by which 11*s.* are saved. The 5*l.* cases may be had as usual.—The CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE. An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the blood from venereal contamination, scurvy, blotches on the head, face, and body, ulcerations, and those painful affections arising from improper treatment or the effects of mercury, removing eruptions of the skin, secondary symptoms. Price 11*s.* and 33*s.* per bottle.—PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* per box, are the most effectual remedy for gonorrhœa, gleets, strictures, inflammation, irritation of the bladder, &c., without hindrance to business.—Consultation fee, if by letter, 1*l.* A minute detail of cases is necessary.—Messrs. Perry are in daily attendance, for consultation, at their residence, 19, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, from eleven till two, and five till eight; on Sundays from ten till twelve. One personal visit only is necessary to effect a permanent cure.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New Road, London.

MR. FRASER'S OPINION ON THE USE OF POISONS AS MEDICINES.

"33, South Bridge, Edinburgh, March 25, 1845.

"Gentlemen,—The accursed poisons go on I see with their deadly work. What a declaration at the trial of the Quaker, regarding seven deaths by prussic acid. I am fortunate in having escaped its fatal influence, for I once took it by advice for three weeks. The poor gulled public are every day suffering to the death by poison, on which the pitiful Doctors live. Poisons are the vital breath of their professional existence.

"I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours,
"JOHN FRASER."

THE WAY IN WHICH DOCTORS ARE PUFFED, AND THE CONFIDING PEOPLE DECEIVED.

It is truly laughable (if such a subject can admit of laughter) to see how Doctors get puffed in the newspapers. For instance, we see constantly in the reports of newspapers, meetings held about the building of hospitals for this and that disease, at which figure the names of peers, bishops, &c., all men of the highest character, but we submit totally unfit to give an opinion on the true theory of health and disease. If Doctors did not follow, from interested motives, a false theory (the Organic), we could understand the laudation with which the speeches abound; or, if the parties, who made such speeches, could possibly understand the question (the Organic Theory), we should be willing to rely upon the weight of their names, as sanctioning nothing but what was proper and good; but when we know that such great persons are totally in the dark on the subject, we can but look at such proceedings with a very different eye. We appeal to such eminent personages, whether lending their names to a subject which they confess they do not understand, does not tend to delude themselves and the public and to perpetuate a false and interested theory from which the whole world suffers. We therefore caution the public that the countenance by such men of Doctors, is no proof whatever that their Organic Theory is founded in truth.

If the great persons who subscribe to the erection and support of hospitals, were aware of the cruelties practised by Doctors and medical Students by way of experiment, on the poor patients who enter them, and also of the poisonous drugs tried upon them, as given in evidence on Tawell's trial, where seven persons were really murdered; we cannot believe that they would for one moment either lend their names or subscribe their money for such unhallowed purposes. They do so now, because they know no better, but once let them into the deformities of the Organic Theory, and they will then see their great error.

DIPLOMAS IN MEDICINE ARE LICENSES TO KILL.

Three or four hundred years ago, when medicine was practised with simples, it was in the hands of the clergy, and was not made a 'trade off'; since that time a certain interested body has arisen, and by virtue of a piece of parchment, called a diploma, claim the right of physicking the people; and in order to rivet such monopoly, they have introduced a variety of poisons, such as prussic acid, arsenic, &c. &c., which they falsely call and teach the world to believe are medicines, when advised by them, that is, when the fee has been paid: so that a diploma amounts to this, it gives the right to its possessor to administer such poisons and kill people with impunity, under the cloak of skill and deep research. (Heaven save the mark!!) Hygeists therefore protest against diplomas.

CURES OF SMALL POX BY MORISON'S PILLS.

To Mr. A. Charlwood, Orford Hill, Norwich, General Agent for Morison's Medicines.

Dear Sir,—I am rather surprised that you have published no cures of Small Pox, that have been so long prevalent in the city; and I see by a bill put into my hands this day, that it is still spreading to an alarming extent, and that there has been three hundred deaths, most of these, I suppose, under the care of Doctors. My two youngest children caught the disorder, and I employed no Doctor but Morison's Pills, which I gave them daily, and kept their bowels well open; one soon recovered, but the youngest had it very severe, and was blind five days; but I persevered with the pills, and fully believe they were the means of saving her life. I know this is contrary to the opinion of some that say the bowels ought not to be kept open in small pox. I can only say it was attended with the best effects on my children.

Yours, respectfully,
Magdalen Street, Norwich, March 25, 1845. P. WOOD.

P.S. I forgot to state that I gave a few doses to several persons whose children were very bad, with good effect in every case.

For other cases of cure see the "Guide to Patients," to be had of all the Agents. N.B. No chemist or druggist is allowed to sell Morison's Pills.—The principal agents in London are the Hygeist Office, 368, Strand; Mr. Field, 65, Quadrant; Mr. Lofts, 3, Park Place, Mile End Road; Mr. Chappell, 84, Lombard Street; Mrs. Boucher, 128, Tottenham Court Road.

Issued by Morison and Moat, of the British College of Health, New Road, London, for and on behalf of the body of Hygeists, who contend, that, since all diseases arise from one cause, namely, an impurity of the blood, they can be cured by the Vegetable Universal Medicine, which being composed of innocuous ingredients may be taken by any person without the advice of a Doctor.

Erratum.—In the Seventh line of Messrs. Morison and Moat's advertisement last week there occurred a typographical error; For "scarcely two doctors disagreeing," read "scarcely two doctors agreeing."

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 1. KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

It is important that persons about to effect Policies in this Office should be informed that all Assurances completed before the 8th of May next, will entitle the holders thereof to a participation in the Profits of the Society twelve months earlier than those issued at a subsequent date. By order of the Board,

DAVID JONES, Actuary.

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION, 51. THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. Under the Patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, &c. &c. Established 1820.—Empowered and enrolled by Act of Parliament.

This Institution places within the reach of all, advantages similar to those hitherto attainable only from Annuity and Life Assurance Companies, upon easy terms, payable Monthly or Quarterly, and in Amounts suited to the circumstances of each individual.

The funds of this institution are invested in Government Securities bearing a high rate of interest : its stability is thus insured.

ANNUITIES, or ANNUAL INCOMES FOR LIFE, commencing immediately, or at a future period,—obtainable by a sum of money paid down, or by easy Monthly or Quarterly payments.

ENDOWMENTS, or SUMS OF MONEY FOR CHILDREN, or FOR PERSONS OF ANY AGE, from 10*l.* to 200*l.*—Payable at 14, 21, or any other age, or after any number of Years.

PROVISION FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, by Sums of Money, from 10*l.* to 50*l.*, payable at the Death of the Insurer.

WEEKLY ALLOWANCES, with Medical Attendance and Medicines, during SICKNESS or ACCIDENT, from 8*s.* to 1*l.* per week.

Prospectus and Tables of Payment, with every information, may be had gratuitously of any of the Agents, or Medical Officers, or at the Office, 51. Threadneedle Street, London.

ROYAL FARMERS' AND GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, and HAIL INSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament.
Capital, 500,000*l.* Offices, Strand, London.
The Proprietary of this Company exceeds 1960 in number.

All persons whose Insurances with this Office fall due on Quarter Day, are respectfully reminded that, to preserve the benefit of their Policies, the premium should be paid within fifteen days from that date, and that the Receipts are now in the hands of the Agents.

FARMING STOCK Insured, without the Average Clause, at 3*s.* per cent., no duty.

COMMON INSURANCE.—Private Houses and Shops, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. Hazardous, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. Double Hazardous subject to special agreement.

HAIL-STORM INSURANCE.—Premium 6*d.* per acre for Wheat, Barley, and Peas ; 4*d.* per acre for Oats, Beans, Turnips, and Potatoes.—Glass in Hothouses, Greenhouses, or Private Houses, 20*s.* per cent.

INSURANCE of LIVES on an equally moderate scale of charges.

Annual Premiums on Life Insurances for 100*l.*

Age	20	30	40	50	60	65
	£1 16 1	2 7 1	3 3 5	4 10 3	7 5 5	9 3 4

Endowments of all kinds for future or existing children.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the office, or will be forwarded, post free, upon application. The usual commission to Solicitors.

Agents are appointed in the Principal Towns in the Kingdom.

W. SHAW, Managing Director.

PILBROW'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY and CANAL PROPULSION COMPANY.
(Provisionally registered).
Capital, 120,000*l.*, in 12,000 shares of 10*l* each. Deposit, 5*l.* per share.

PATRONS.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Douro.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Besborough.

DIRECTORS.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, Chairman.
George Buckley Bolton Esq. | Lieutenant-Colonel Gilliess.
Captain Britten. | Anthony White, Esq.

RESIDENT DIRECTOR.
Dr. John Grigg Hewlett.

AUDITOR.
Thomas Edwards, Esq.

CONSULTING ENGINEER. James Pilbrow, Esq., C.E. | ACTING ENGINEER. Fred. Braithwaite Esq., C.E.

STANDING COUNSEL.
Thomas Webster Esq.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. White and Borrett. | SECRETARY. Charles Collis, Esq.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, Biddulph, and Co., 43. Charing Cross.

OFFICES, 6. KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

The prominent advantages of the system of Atmospheric traction are, that the continuous valve is dispensed with ; roads are crossed upon a level without interruption of main ; one Atmospheric Railway can be intersected by another, thus saving Bridges, Approaches, and Leakage ; and a Stationary Engine every ten miles is sufficient.

The system combines extreme simplicity with extreme efficiency, and that obtained with a small comparative expense in working and construction.

It is estimated that a saving altogether upon the other plans of Atmospheric Railways (having the continuous valve) will be nearly 3000*l.* per mile : two mains or lines can, on this plan, be laid for little more than the cost of one upon the other plans ; and a saving in working, or annual expenditure, of more than two thirds.

Increased safety is insured, also obstruction and destruction by weather and other sources are placed beyond probability by the mains being buried, &c.

The objects of the Company are to purchase the Patentee's right for the United Kingdom, to grant licenses to Railway and Canal Companies to use the invention, or lay down the works under contracts with the different Companies ; and, in the first place, to procure an experimental line in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, if found desirable.

The source of income is unlimited, and the expenses, with the exception of the purchase of the Patents, and laying down the experimental line, must necessarily be merely nominal.

A Model, upon a scale of one inch to the foot, may be seen at work on Wednesdays and Thursdays, between twelve and three o'clock, at the Company's offices, by application to the Secretary or Officers of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF PILBROW'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY AND CANAL PROPULSION COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me Shares of £ each in the above Company, and I undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number of Shares that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit thereon, and to execute the deed of settlement when requested.

Dated this day of 1845.
Name Address
Profession or Trade Reference

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—1*s.* An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair-Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S Sole Establishment, 130 B. Oxford Street, one door from Holles Street.

Caution—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some houses.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS, &c. &c.

PAUL DE VERE and CO.'S CONCENTRATED, VEGETABLE, and SPICE ESSENCES for Culinary purposes, viz. :—

Celery,	Horse-radish,	Mint,	Thyme,
Marjoram,	Eschallot,	Cayenne,	Ginger,
Clove,	Mace,	Cinnamon,	Nutmeg,
Kernels,	Lemon,	Vanilla,	Ratifia,
Orange Peel,	Almond,	Saffron,	Parsley,
Cochineal,	Lemon Peel,	Savory,	Citron, &c.

The economy and utility in the use of these articles for flavouring pies, puddings, jellies, blanc-mange, soups, hashes, ragouts, stews, in fact every description of cookery, without the slightest trouble or preparation, is a desideratum long wanted ; and now the manufacturer having brought them to the highest perfection, can with confidence recommend them. To captains of vessels they will be found invaluable, and many have spoken of them as one of the greatest boons ever bestowed.

The great reputation these articles have gained since their introduction into the royal kitchen, have caused some persons to imitate them ; and as a security to purchasers, the proprietors caution the public to see the name,

PAUL DE VERE & CO.'s GENUINE,

moulded in each bottle of their make ; by observing which, much disappointment will be saved. They can be had retail of all the principal grocery, Italian, and provision warehouses in London and the vicinity, and agents are being appointed in every town in the kingdom

Price 1*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* per bottle ; or in assorted dozen cases, 18*s.* and 36*s.*, case included.—Manufactory, Dalston, Middlesex.

Applications for Agencies to be addressed to the Office, 22. Abchurch Lane, City.

DR. LIEBIG'S DEOBSTRUENT PILLS, for the preservation of Life and Health. The safest and surest Remedy for Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Influenza, &c., quickly removing all obstructions and disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and lungs. As a family medicine, a dinner pill, and general corrective, their unexampled success in France, Germany, and England has made them a universal favourite. Compounded by Mr. Moore, surgeon, and to be had of Messrs. Barclay's, Farringdon Street, and all Medicine Vendors. 1*s.* 1½*d.* per box.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—COUGHS, COLDS, and CATARRHS have been so aggravated by the severity and variableness of the season, that the consumption of these lozenges is now unprecedented. The proprietor, however, respectfully informs the public, that although the demand is so enormous, he takes care to keep a constant supply on hand, and he begs leave to observe that he is daily receiving, from every part of the kingdom, testimonials of their efficacy in the alleviation and cure of all pulmonary complaints.

It is worthy of remark, that these lozenges are patronised and strongly recommended by the Faculty. To ATTENDANTS ON PUBLIC WORSHIP they will be found invaluable, more especially at this season of the year, when the extreme prevalence of coughs and colds is a source of constant annoyance, not only to the individual sufferer, but to the minister and congregation.

Prepared and sold in boxes 1*s.* 1½*d.*, and tins 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* each, by Thomas Keating, chymist, &c., 79. St Paul's Churchyard.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LADIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

HARRIOTT'S ZOALEIPHAR, a Purified Animal Oil for the Hair. This preparation is, as its name implies, entirely an Animal Oil carefully purified. It is much preferred by the many who have used it, to the numerous Vegetable Oils, and other compounds of impure grease ; the former, from its drying nature, being injurious instead of beneficial to the hair ; and the latter, independent of its impurities, being less diffuse on account of its consistency. The Zoaleiphar will nourish and strengthen the hair, and promote the growth where, from illness or other causes, it has fallen off ; it will remove dandriff, promote the curl, and give to the hair a most beautifully soft and brilliantly glossy appearance. The diffusiveness of its nature and permanency of its effects render the Zoaleiphar an economical oil. Prepared only and sold by G. H. Wardale and Co., 38. St. Mary Axe, London ; sold also by Sanger, 150. Oxford Street ; Hannay and Co., 63. Oxford Street ; Barclay and Co., Farringdon Street ; Rossi, 250. Regent Street ; Low and Co., 330. Strand ; Johnston, 68. Cornhill, and other respectable Perfumers, Chemists, and Hair-dressers in Town and Country. Price 2*s.* per bottle ; three in one, 5*s.* None are genuine unless the label bear the signature of G. H. Wardale and Co.



SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.

THE elegance of FORM, lightness and simplicity of CONSTRUCTION of the

SYLPHIDE PARASOL

having caused it to be patronised to such an extent last year, it has been manufactured in every style for the present season, and may be procured at all respectable drapers and parasol dealers in the kingdom, at the same price as those of the ordinary construction. These parasols, which are warranted not to get out of order, are all stamped

"SYLPHIDE PATENT."

W. and J. SANGSTER, PATENTEES, 140. Regent Street, & 10. Royal Exchange.

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—The CLAREMONT SYLPHIDE, as worn at Paris, is the newest and most elegant form in which this much-admired Parasol has yet been offered to the public. It may be procured at all respectable drapers and parasol dealers. Ladies are requested to observe that each Parasol is stamped "Sylphide Patent."

W. and J. SANGSTER, 140. Regent Street, and 10. Royal Exchange.

BED FEATHERS.—DUTY FREE.—HEAL and SON have reduced the price of Foreign Feathers the amount of the duty, and they can now offer—

Best White Dantzic	2*s.* 10*d.*	Best Foreign Greys	2*s.* 0*d.*
Irish White Goose	2*s.* 0*d.*	Irish Grey Goose	1*s.* 6*d.*
Best ditto	2*s.* 6*d.*	Best ditto	1*s.* 9*d.*
Poultry	1*s.*		

List of prices of every description of bedding sent free by post.—Heal and Son, 196. opposite the Chapel, Tottenham Court Road.

SMITH'S UNIQUE AND ESTA BLISHED PREPARATIONS.

THE POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 1*s.* per Bottle, or containing four, 3*s.*, restores and perpetuates the beauty of plated articles, by depositing a body of pure silver upon their copper edges, and possesses double the strength of the most vaunted similar preparations. Process less trouble and expense than ordinary cleaning.

The GOLD REVIVER, 2*s.* 6*d.*, revives with lasting splendour the gilding of old tarnished frames.

GOLD VARNISH, 1*s.* 6*d.*, replaces the gilding where off.

The METALLIC REVIVER, 1*s.* 6*d.*, produces the most exquisite brilliancy upon gold and silver plate, instantly removing spots and stains without labour, and without abrasion.

LACKER REVIVER, 1*s.* 6*d.*, renders soiled or tarnished ormolu, lacker, &c., equal to new.

Smith and Co. proprietors, 281. Strand, exactly opposite Norfolk Street. Wholesale Agents—Sutton, Bow Churchyard ; Bell, York ; Bird, Liverpool ; Woolfield, Glasgow ; and Collie, Aberdeen.

EASE in WALKING and COMFORT to the FEET.—The PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather Cloth BOOTS and SHOES are the safest and easiest worn. They yield to the action of the feet without the slightest pressure, or drawing effect on the most sensitive corns, bunions, gout, or tenderness from any other cause. They resemble the finest leather and are more durable.—HALL and Co., patentees, Wellington Street, Strand, near Waterloo Bridge.

NOW READY for the SPRING and SUMMER, BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCKS.—These well-known and gentlemanly garments will be found light and most agreeable substitutes for any other outside coat. They are made in the best manner, and are thoroughly respectable ; equally free from vulgarity and singularity ; are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever ; and no untried novelty, having been in extensive use among the respectable classes more than six years. A large stock of first-rate garments in new and greatly improved materials (manufactured expressly for W. B.) now ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69. Cornhill (North Side).

PATENT BELMONT SPERM CANDLES, One Shilling per lb.

PATENT BELMONT SPERM OIL, Four Shillings per Gallon, burning more brilliantly than the ordinary Sperm Candles and Oil, and differing from them in being principally prepared from a pure vegetable material, instead of an impure animal one.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES, 10½*d.* per lb.
VAUXHALL COMPOSITE CANDLES, 8½*d.* per lb.
PATENT BELMONT WAX CANDLES, 1*s.* per lb.

Families wishing to try any of the above are recommended to order them through their own tradesmen, taking notice, however, that these being the London Cash Prices, the Country Dealer must charge higher to cover his expenses of carriage. Where no dealer can be found willing to sell them, Edward Price and Co. will supply quantities of not less than 5*l.* worth, direct from their manufactory at Belmont, Vauxhall. On receiving a post-office order for this amount, they will forward Candles and Oil in the proportions that may be directed ; or, to parties wishing for samples and unable to obtain them, they will, on receiving a 1*l.* post office order, forward a box containing 3 lbs. of each of the four sorts of Candles, and a gallon of the Oil. They fix the price of the sample box so high, to avoid all suspicion of their wishing to interfere with the retail trade of the country dealers.

The Trade may obtain the above Candles and Oil wholesale, in London, from Edward Price and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall : Palmer and Co., Sutton Street, Clerkenwell ; and W. Marchant, 253. Regent Circus, Oxford Street : in Manchester, from Richardson and Roebuck, Market Place : in Bath, from T. and G. Butcher, No. 4. Saw Close : and in Cheltenham, from Mathews and Co., 400. High Street.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—The material RIPPON and BURTON offer to the Public has for the last ten years been found equal to Silver in appearance and sweetness, and superior to it in durability. Of the prices of Tea Sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, and all articles hitherto made in Silver, a detailed Catalogue, with Engravings, will be sent (gratis), post free.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Threaded Pattern.	Victoria Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per doz.	12*s.* 0*d.*	28*s.* 0*d.*	30*s.* 0*d.*
Dessert ditto and ditto ditto	10*s.* 0*d.*	21*s.* 0*d.*	25*s.* 0*d.*
Tea ditto and ditto ditto	5*s.* 0*d.*	11*s.* 0*d.*	12*s.* 0*d.*
Gravy ditto	3*s.* 0*d.*	6*s.* 0*d.*	7*s.* 0*d.*

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.—The largest assortment of STOVES and FENDERS, as well as GENERAL IRONMONGERY IN THE WORLD, is now on sale at RIPPON and BURTON's extensive warehouses, 39. Oxford Street, corner of Newman Street (just removed from Wells Street). Bright steel fenders, to 4 feet, from 30*s.* each ; ditto ditto, with ormolu ornaments, from 60*s.* ; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10*s.* 6*d.* ; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4*s.* 6*d.* ; 4 feet, 6*s.* ; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 9*s.* ; 4 feet, 11*s.* ; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4*s.* 6*d.* ; 4 feet, 6*s.* ; bright register stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, from 5 guineas ; ditto ditto with ormolu ornaments, from 9*l.* 10*s.* ; black dining-room register stoves, 2 feet, 20*s.* ; 3 feet, 30*s.* ; bed-room register stoves, 2 feet, 16*s.* ; 3 feet, 24*s.* The new economical Thermio stove, with fender and radiating hearthplate, from 8*l.* 5*s.* ; fire irons, for chambers, 1*s.* 9*d.* per set ; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6*s.* 6*d.* ; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11*s.* A variety of fire irons with ormolu and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in furnishing ironmongery 30 per cent. under any other house, while the extent and variety of the stock is without any equal. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. Established (in Wells Street) 1820.

COMPOSITION for WRITING with STEEL PENS.—STEPHENS'S WRITING FLUIDS comprise the most splendid and durable colours, and the most indelible composition which art can produce ; they consist of

A Blue Fluid, changing into an intense black colour.

Patent Unchangeable Blue Fluids, remaining a deep blue colour. Two sorts are prepared, a Light and Dark Blue.

A superior Black Ink, of the common character, but more fluid.

A superior Carmine Red, for contrast writing.

A Liquid Rouge Carmine, for artists and contrast writing, in glass bottles.

A Carbonaceous Record Ink, which writes instantly black, and being proof against any chemical agent, is most valuable in the prevention of frauds.

Marking Inks for Linen ; Select Steel Pens ; Inkholders.

Prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, the Inventor. No. 54. Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, London, and sold by Stationers and Booksellers, in bottles, at 3*d.*, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 3*s.* each.

CAUTION.—The Unchangeable Blue Fluids are patent articles ; the Public are, therefore, cautioned against imitations, which are infringements ; to sell or use which is illegal.

Also, to Engineers, Draughtsmen, &c., STEPHENS'S RULING and MECHANICAL DRAWING INK, for Engineers, Artists, and Designers. This article will be found superior to the best Indian Ink for the above purposes. It does not smear with India-rubber, or wash off with water. It flows freely from the drawing-pen, and never corrodes or encrusts it. It may be used on a plate or slab, with a camel's-hair brush, diluting it with water, or thickening it by drying, as required. It has the advantage of being ready for immediate use.

Sold in conical-shaped Bottles, convenient for using from without any Stand, by the Inventor, Henry Stephens, 54. Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road ; and by Booksellers and Stationers, at 6*d.* each.

TO ALL CONSUMERS OF TEAS AND COFFEES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE BRITISH HONG-KONG TEA COMPANY inform the nobility, gentry, clergy, and families generally, that in addition to their large wholesale business, they have now opened those extensive and commodious premises, Nos. 12 and 13. Nicholas Lane, King William Street, City, as a Wholesale and Retail Establishment, for the supply of none but genuine and superior class Teas and Coffees, at an unprecedented smallness of profit.

In consequence of the enormous quantity of spurious trash now imported under the name of Tea, there never was a period when the public required, with a view to both health and economy, to be more careful in the selection of this important article, and more upon their guard against advertisers at extremely low prices.

From their long experience in all branches of the Tea and Coffee trade, the extensiveness of their transactions, and the arrangements they have made for securing the choicest growths of Teas and Coffees the world produces, the Company feel confident that nothing is wanting but a trial of their pretensions to ensure them that patronage it will be their constant aim and highest ambition to merit.

The Company invite attention to their EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET, containing a full description of all the various sorts of Teas and Coffees imported and sold by the Company, with prices, &c., which will be sent post free, on being applied for ; but the following are confidently recommended :—

BLACK TEAS.	s. d.	GREEN TEAS.	s. d
Good useful Congou	3 4	Genuine Twankay	3 6
Ditto, brisk and stronger	3 8	Ditto curled leaf to fine Hyson kinds	4 0 to 4 8
Ditto, strong Pekoe flavour	4 0 to 4 8	Hysons, good to finest	5 0 to 7 0
Souchong, good, to finest Lapsang	4 8 to 5 6	Imperial Gunpowders, good to finest bright, rich flavour	5 0 to 5 6
The Company's Howqua Mixture	5 6	Small leaf Gunpowders, good to superfine Pearl	5 6 to 7 0
Sold in quarter, half, and 1lb Catties			

ROASTED COFFEES.—These may be had at all prices, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb. The Company recommend good Ceylon, at 1*s.* 2*d.* ; Fine Plantation Ceylon, 1*s.* 4*d.* ; Fine Jamaica, Java, Costa Rica, and La Guayra, at 1*s.* 6*d.* ; Fine Cuba, or Mocha, at 1*s.* 8*d.* ; Finest Jamaica, or Mocha, at 2*s.* per lb.

Terms.—Cash. Orders by Post will receive immediate attention.

To all parts of the metropolis and the environs, goods will be punctually delivered by the Company's vans. Parcels containing not less than 7 lbs. of Tea will be sent through the Company's consignees, carriage free, to all parts of England and Wales, and the principal ports of Scotland and Ireland. Purchasers of 30 lbs. will be allowed 1 lb. overweight.

PEOPLE MINDFUL of ECONOMY will do well to observe that the East India Tea Company are supplying Six Pounds of either Black or Green Tea for Seventeen Shillings ; Six Pounds of Coffee for Five Shillings, and other descriptions of Teas and Coffees at prices in proportion to their respective qualities.—Offices, 9. Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

PATENT WARM AIR STOVES.—JEREMIAH EVANS and CO. respectfully acquaint the public, that they have just completed a large stock of improved WARM AIR, and every other description of STOVES, for churches, halls, offices, shops, and all places requiring artificial heat. Houses, conservatories, &c. heated by a newly-invented hot-water apparatus on very moderate terms. Manufactory, 33. King William Street, London Bridge.

CARRIAGE FREE.

IN consequence of the facility of railroad conveyance, we have made arrangements with the principal carrying establishments to deliver, free of expense, which arrangement extends only to those orders that exceed 6lb. weight of tea.

Mansell and Co., 2. Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

SUPERIOR LOOKING-GLASSES AND SPLENDID GILT PICTURE-FRAMES.

CHARLES M'LEAN, 78. Fleet Street, respectfully informs the Trade, Artists, Upholsterers, and the Public, that they can be supplied with LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CORNICES, and CONSOLE TABLES, of the very best manufacture, at prices never hitherto attempted. May be had gratis, and sent free of post to any part of the Kingdom, large Sheets of Drawings, representing the exact patterns and prices of 100 different-sized Picture Frames, 120 Looking Glasses, and 100 Cornices, elegantly ornamented with designs made express for this manufactory. The Trade supplied with Frames in the Compo, Fancy Wood Frames and Mouldings, and Room Borderings. Old Frames repaired and re-gilt. Glasses resilvered. 30,000 Frames kept seasoned for immediate delivery. All goods not approved of in three months received back, and money returned.

TO LADIES.

GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, price 4*s.* 6*d.*, is warranted to remove superfluous hair from the face, neck, or arms without risk of injury. The directions are simple, and lead to certain success. Small packets for post 2*s.* 8*d.*, postage included, to be had only at Grafftey's Perfumery and Hair Dye Depot, 26. Warwick Street, Regent Street ; where may also be had the only real and genuine Balma Pompeiana, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, being the most efficacious article for renewing and improving the appearance of the hair, imparting a glossy brilliancy and silkiness of texture, unattainable by any other means. Be sure and order Grafftey's.

DINNER SERVICE, TABLE GLASS, &c.

SANDER and CO., 319 and 320. HOLBORN (Corner of Southampton Buildings, and opposite Gray's Inn Gate), have constantly on view the Largest Stock in London of Table Glass, plainly or elegantly cut ; Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services and Toilet Sets in China, Ironstone, and Earthenware ; Ornamental China, Papier Mache, and Iron Tea Trays ; Chandeliers, Lustres, Argand, Vesta, and other Lamps ; Hall Lanterns, stained or plain ; Alabaster Figures, Vases, &c.

Parties favouring this Establishment with a visit, will obtain every information relative to Prices, and will not be importuned to make purchases.

Goods delivered in Town and at the Docks, Cartage Free.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4*s.* 6*d.* Patronized by Her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for stopping decayed teeth however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Prepared by Mr. Thomas, Surgeon Dentist, price 4*s.* 6*d.* Sold by Savory and Moore, 220. Regent Street, and 143. Bond Street ; Sanger, 150. Oxford Street ; Butler, 4. Cheapside ; Prout, 229. Strand ; Johnston, 68. Cornhill ; and all Medicine venders.

Mr. Thomas continues to supply the loss of Teeth on his new system of self adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four. 64. Berners Street, Oxford Street.

COOKING APPARATUS.—BURBIDGE and HEALY'S COOKING APPARATUS, combining Sylvester's patents. This cooking range possesses a combination of novel principles, which renders it superior to anything of the kind ever yet offered to the public. It has now had the test of experience, and is proved to be, in the hands of the most inexperienced cook, a very convenient and perfect cooking apparatus, but when used according to the intention of the inventor, it is found to be the ne plus ultra, and must ultimately supersede all others. To be seen in use daily at 130. Fleet Street.

A SUPERIOR and DELICATE GRUEL.—ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS surpass every thing of the sort for making a pure and nutritious gruel. It is deprived of those unpleasant qualities which common gruel generally contains, and which produce heartburn and acidity in the stomach. Persons suffering with colds, also invalids and children, will find great advantage by taking it as their customary supper food in the winter months.

Robinson and Bellville, purveyors to the Queen, sole manufacturers, 64. Red Lion Street, Holborn, London, and to be had of all respectable grocers, druggists, and oilmen in town and country, in packets of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and in canisters at 2*s.* each.

To insure having the genuine patent Groats, it is requisite on purchasing to be particular in asking for "Robinson's," and to see that each packet or canister bears the signature of "Matts. Robinson ;" as spurious imitations, under a variety of names, and chiefly composed of potato flour and mixed meals, are daily foisted on the public as substitutes.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require redoing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can with the greatest confidence recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment ; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120. Bishopsgate Street, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences, whatever the distance.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.—52. King William Street, London Bridge.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert) beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to a select and fashionable assortment of SPRING PATTERNS for vests and trousers, as also their superior make of DRESS and FROCK COATS at the very lowest possible cash price consistent with good materials and workmanship. Messrs. B. and L. have now ready a very choice assortment of CASHMERETTE and ANGOLA OVER-COATS, made in the most fashionable and approved forms for the approaching season, and can assure gentlemen that any garment leaving their establishment will be perfect, as, being TAILORS, they superintend the make of every garment, thereby enabling them to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments sold by puffing slopsellers and hosiers.—52. KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, OPPOSITE THE STATUE.

FELTED CARPETS, MANUFACTURED WITHOUT SPINNING AND WEAVING.

CAUTION to the TRADE.—The PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY think it right to inform the trade and the public that an action was brought against Mr. Henry Rawson, of Leeds, for manufacturing Felted Cloth and Carpets upon the principle of the invention under which the Company's goods are manufactured, and for which a Patent was granted. This action was tried on Saturday and Monday, the 22d and 24th of February last, when a verdict was returned in favour of the plaintiffs, thus establishing the validity of the Patent and its infringement by Mr. Rawson.

The judge having certified that the validity of the Patent came in question, any person now infringing, by manufacturing or selling goods so made, will be liable to treble costs in the event of an action being brought against him ; and it is the determination of the Patentees to proceed against all parties who may infringe either by manufacturing or selling these goods after this caution.

8. Love Lane, Aldermanbury, 8th March, 1845.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.

THE ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, made without spinning and weaving, having successfully overcome the prejudice created by competitors in other descriptions of carpeting, and being now honoured with the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty, for its use in the Royal Palaces, the PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers, inform the Trade and the Public that their new and beautiful patterns in Carpetings for the present season are now ready for inspection at the Company's Warehouses, 8. Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside, where the Company have also a large assortment of elegantly-printed and embossed Table Covers, Window Curtains, Cloths for Coach Linings, Waistcoatings, thick Felt for Polishing and Gun Waddings, D'Oyleys, &c. &c., manufactured by the same process. The Public, in patronising the Felt Carpeting, will obtain, and for one half the price, an article superior in strength and durability to either Kidderminster or Brussels.

Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London.

ROWLANDS' UNIQUE PREPARATIONS. (Under the Patronage of the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and universally preferred.)

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

For the Growth, Preservation, and for beautifying the Human Hair.—Price 3*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.* Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10*s.* 6*d.*, and double that size, 21*s.* per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

For improving and Beautifying the Skin and Complexion.—Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE,

For the Teeth and Gums.—Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box, duty included.

CAUTION.

SPURIOUS COMPOUNDS are frequently offered for sale, under the same names, (some under the implied sanction of Royalty,) the Labels, Bills, and Advertisements of the original articles are copied, and either a FICTITIOUS NAME, or the word "GENUINE," is used in the place of "ROWLAND'S."

It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the word "ROWLAND'S" is on the Wrapper of each Article. For the protection of the public from fraud and imposition, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—

A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20. HATTON GARDEN,

Which is affixed on the KALYDOR and ODONTO.—Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*** All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

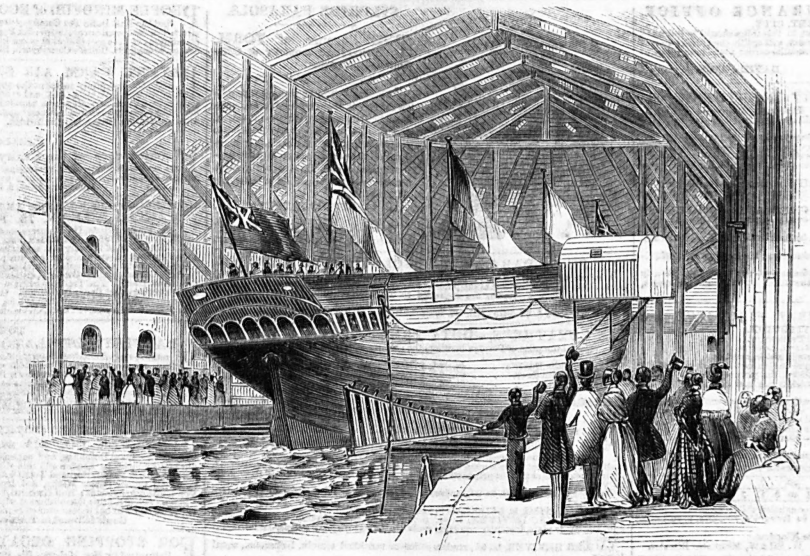
COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE (for making Jellies, Blancmange, &c.), stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for exportation. Sold in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and 7*s.* each Packet, bearing the Patentees' Signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial :—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best Isinglass in the London market, and affords a jelly, in a few minutes, equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves' feet."

Wholesale Agents in London : Mr. Edward Curtis, 11. Old Fish Street, City. Liverpool : Mr. John Clerk, 30. Mersey Street.

Patent Gelatine Works, Georgie Mills, Edinburgh.

LAUNCH OF THE SPITFIRE STEAMER.

This vessel was launched on Wednesday week from her Majesty's dockyard at Deptford. She was built on the same slip as the Porcupine, under the superintendence of Mr. Oliver Lang, jun., now assistant master shipwright at Chatham dockyard, and finished under the inspection of Mr. Wilcox, assistant master shipwright at Deptford; Captain Superintendent Sir John Hill, Knt., Major Hill of the 3d regiment, and a numerous fashionable party were present. Precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Hill, the wife of Major Hill, and daughter-in-law of the superintendent, after drinking a glass of wine to the success of the vessel, dashed the bottle against the bows, gave her a name, and immediately the trip shore was knocked away, the dog shore followed, and in a few minutes the Spitfire descended the well tallowed ways, and gradually entered the element of her future career. As soon as she came clear of the shed, the flags were wafted outward from the flag-staffs, and she dashed forward a creature of the waves. The following are her dimensions: — Length between the perpendiculars, 147 feet 2 inches; length of keel for tonnage, 130 feet; breadth extreme, 25 feet; breadth, for tonnage, 25 feet; breadth, moulded, 24 feet 3 inches; depth in hold, 14 feet 6 inches; burthen in tons, old measurement, 432 17-94ths; burthen in tons, new measurement, 333 1375-3500ths. The Monkey steamer took her in tow, and conveyed her to Woolwich to be fitted with machinery, &c. The Termagent, a third-class steam-vessel, of 1529 tons burthen, 208 feet long, and 40 feet broad, on the lines of Mr. White, of Cowes, is to be immediately commenced on the same slip from which the Spitfire was launched on Wednesday, and will be constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Wilcox. The keel of the Odin, a first-class steamer, has been laid on the sister slip, from which the Terrible was recently launched, and the ribs of this fine vessel are proceeding with, and she will soon present an imposing appearance.



LAUNCH OF THE SPITFIRE.

THE REV. ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

The congregation of Percy Street Chapel have recently presented to their talented minister, the Rev. Robert Montgomery, a purse of 200*l.* as an evidence of the high esteem and respect in which he is held by them. This gentleman must be well remembered for his beautiful poetical works—"Satan," "Woman," &c. &c., and is highly admired as a preacher. We have given his portrait, which we believe to be a correct likeness, for the satisfaction of the people who sit under his spiritual instruction.

SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY.

It is much easier to censure than to amend, and with this fact upon the mind we offer our remarks upon the pictures, &c. in this exhibition. The total number upon the walls of the rooms is upwards of eight hundred, some very excellent and others far below mediocrity; but the latter dashing off the eye with delight to gaze upon works of superior merit. Amongst the exhibitors are J. W. Allen, C. Baxter, H. J. Boddington, T. Clater, A. Clint, E. Hassell, J. F. Herring, F. Y. Hurlstone, C. Josi, H. J. Pidding, E. Prentis, J. B. Pyne, W. Shayer, A. J. Woolmer, J. Zeitter, &c. &c. The pictures are not well hung; some of them, which appear to have considerable merit, are too high to be seen, and others so low that it is painful to stoop in order to view them; and amongst these smaller ones are some of the best productions. Pyne has some splendid landscapes in his accustomed style and colouring; and we would particularly recommend to notice 125. the Vale of Neath, Glamorganshire, which, with all Pyne's mannerism, is nevertheless full of great beauty and fidelity; and we have seldom beheld a finer effect than that produced by the descending slope and the distance fading away in the haze. His other pictures are, 102. Sand Gatherers on the Yorkshire Coast; 138. Daughter of the Emerald Isle; 303. Another View of Sand Gatherers on Yorkshire Coast, extremely good; 323. Scalesby Mill, Yorkshire; 339. Snowdon; 344. Moel Hebog, with Welsh Cottages, delightfully characteristic; 458. Sunshine after a Shower; 482. Staites, Yorkshire; 506. Hastings Beach, very good and natural; 609. Salmon Leap on the Taff, South Wales; and 623. the Vale of the Taff. In all these the painter may be known on the instant, the colouring is so much alike; but there is certainly great talent, and the eye loves to dwell upon them. Next to Pyne, J. W. Allen has several beautiful landscapes, of which 42. Todmorden Vale; 86. Above Bletchingley; are very excellent: but the dark water with so light a sky, however it may harmonise in colour, is not consistent with nature; though, of all the twelve that he shows, it is perhaps the best. Hulrstone displays four, of which the best is an Italian woman, warm in colouring, but rather bad in drawing. C. Baxter's portraits are executed in his admirable manner, and we could warrant the accuracy of each likeness; indeed, we scarcely ever knew him to fail; his finish, in which many portrait painters lose themselves, is admirable; in some few years, by attention, he will be at the head of his profession. J. Wilson, sen., in 34. Wreck of a West Indiaman off the Isle of Arran, has entirely failed; the boat in the foreground is out of all drawing, and the course she is pursuing would in a few minutes terminate the existence of all on board of her. Taken either as a picture, or as a nautical spectacle, it is bad. A. Clint shows some very clever coast scenes; they are rather rough and hard, but still they manifest great talent and skill; the water is transparent, but the groups of figures are rather dazzling to the sight. H. J. Pidding is the humorist of the exhibition; he has nine pictures; and 75. Naval Intelligence, tells its tale with great truth and simplicity: it represents Greenwich Pensioners reading an account of a naval action. 160. Jealousy, is very good; so is 267. The Doubtful Penny. 320. The Lost Steak; and 391. The Repast, though different in result, are yet highly characteristic—the one, a poor wight deprived of his meal for the want of money to pay for it; the other, a substantial yeoman seated to indulge in all the comforts and even luxuries of life. The history of these individuals might easily be told; they have very tell-tale faces. 493. The Polka, is full of pleasant humour. 510. Chit-chat, good; and so is 591. The Brown Jug. This artist requires nothing more than application and practice to place him foremost in his own peculiar line; his drawing is good, and the characters he selects are well carried out. E. Prentis follows in somewhat the same course, as it respects pictorial jokes; he has, however, only three pictures: — 41. Materials for a Future Page; a rich and racy representation of an awkward-looking charity-school boy (and an artful young dog he looks to be) standing the test of investigation as to his qualifications for becoming a page. A lady, having the dress before her gold laced, eyes him with a scrutinising glance; a young student, flute in hand, gives the lad a look of pity mingled with contempt; and a youthful dame is viewing him with a look of doubt as to his being able to fill either the place or the dress. It is a clever picture well made out. 411. The Heart knoweth its own Bitterness, is of a very different character, but does not altogether tell its story. An aged man, in deep black, is evidently mourning for the departed; and we should take him for the grandfather of the child who is sitting before the fire: it is well executed, and the accompaniments are good. 533. Good Morning, Sir, is another clever painting; but we do not exactly see the design, though it is evidently of a humorous nature. J. F. Herring has an admirable display of horses in seven or eight pictures. 121. is a portrait of Foigh-a-Ballagh, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger, 1844. 171. Vulcan and Hebe; a fine, bold-looking farrier receiving ale from the hands of a cherry-cheeked damsel, whose look savours more of the town than the country; but the horse is most admirably pourtrayed in Herring's best style. 224. Ducks, after nature, are good, and look like life. 321. Portrait of Orlando; 353. Waiting to be shod; 396. Taking it coolly; 551. The Farmer's Pet; and 559. The Straw-yard; all bear the same character in boldness and execution and cleverness of design. A. J. Woolmer has eleven pictures:—131. Titian, is resplendent with colour, and yet harmonises. It illustrates the legend that this great artist combined and arranged his colours by the aid of the tints on fruits. It is somewhat in Turner's style, but more clear and distinct. Throughout the whole of this pictures in the exhibition, he adheres more or less to bright glows and rainbow dyes, but most of them evince high talent and clever conception, as may be seen in 302. Scene from the Arabian Nights, which is replete with poetic feeling and strong originality. There are several marine views, of which 93. by W. J. Huggins, is the best for correct delineation; it is the transport Minerva proceeding up to the Bocca Tigris, in Canton river; the water is very beautiful, and the distance melting away well delineated. Ward, of Hull, has also several pleasing nautical subjects, with all the minutia of detail common to this artist; but his pictures are put much out of the way, so as to diminish their effects. Ward's scenes are generally of a quiet, calm nature; it is Huggins that rejoices in the tempest and the battle.

We shall give another notice in our next.

SIR WATKIN WYNN. — There is a report which we can hardly credit, in some of the local Tory journals, to the effect that the Minister intends to nominate Sir Watkin Wynn to the lieutenancy of the county of Flint, vacant by the death of the late Marquis of Westminster. We hear that the whole extent of the juvenile baronet's property in that county consists of a farm called Lightwood Hall, on the borders of the county, of about one hundred a year! — rather a remarkable contrast to the case of the late lord lieutenant.—*Globe.*

GAME PRESERVING ABANDONED.—We are informed that our late high sheriff, Joseph Yorke, Esq., of Forthampton Court, near Tewkesbury, has abandoned game preserving, and broken up his staff of keepers. This is a tribute to the "spirit of the age," which we are happy to have an opportunity of recording. The horrible conflicts which the preserving system has lately given rise to make one shudder; while there can be no doubt that the land can be made incalculably more valuable in a cultivated state, which, both to the owner and the public, is worthy consideration. — *Gloucester Journal.*



THE REV. ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

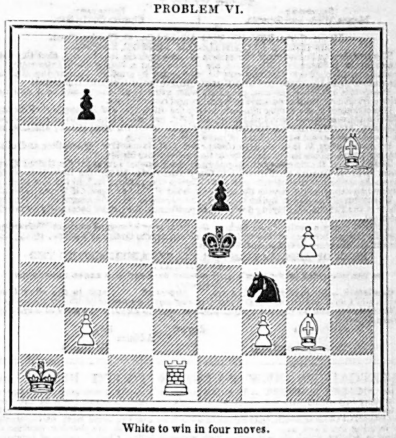
THE MANSLAUGHTER BY LORD RENDLESHAM'S GAMEKEEPER. — At the Ipswich assizes on Monday, William Tibbenham, aged thirty-two, gamekeeper to Lord Rendlesham, Wantisden, was charged with the manslaughter of Mary Ann Tibbenham, his late wife, at Wantisden, on the 17th of February. Mr. Gurdon opened the case, stating that the prisoner, when sober, was a kind and attentive husband and father, but when drunk he always exhibited the most irascible disposition. About two years since his wife was compelled to leave the house, for fear of receiving personal violence at the hands of the prisoner. [He then narrated all the circumstances of the frightful transaction, which have already been so amply reported.] Prisoner had made several statements, but they did not agree. He had said that he was taking the pistol from a chest, and that the moment he touched it it went off and shot his wife. But this statement he apprehended would not be believed, for the evidence of the surgeon would prove that such an injury could not be inflicted at the distance which the pistol must have been from her face. The facts having been proved in evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter;" but sentence was deferred.

A HOME TRUTH. — At the grand banquet given a few days ago in Paris to Marshal Bugeaud, by the mercantile interest, the Duc de Nemours, in reply to a toast, observed, "Algeria will ever be *dear* to us." This must have been very consolatory to the assembly. Nevertheless, we think the Prince never uttered a greater truth; for the African conquest has cost France more than it will ever repay.—*Great Gun.*

CHESS.

The following is the celebrated Indian Problem, as it appeared in the February Number of the "Palamede." It is a very beautiful and difficult position.

PROBLEM VI.



White to win in four moves.

GAME VI.

Played between M. De la Bourdonnais and Mr. Szen, the celebrated Hungarian player, the former giving the latter K B P and two moves.

Mr. Szen.	M. De la Bourdonnais.
1 K P and Q P two sq	1 K P one sq
2 K B to Q third	2 Q B P two sq
3 K P one sq	3 Q checks
4 Q B to Q second	4 Q to Q Kt third
5 Q checks	5 K to Q sq
6 Q to K B seventh	6 K Kt to K second
7 Q Kt to Q B third	7 Q B P takes P
8 Q Kt to its fifth	8 Q to Q B fourth
9 K Kt to K B third	9 Q Kt to Q B third
10 K castles with K R	10 Q R P one sq
11 Q Kt to Q sixth	11 K to Q B second
12 Q to K B fourth	12 K Kt to Q fourth
13 Q to K fourth	13 K B takes Kt
14 K P takes B+	14 Q takes K P
15 Q B to K Kt fifth	15 K P one sq
16 K R to K sq	16 K Kt to K B third
17 Q to K R fourth	17 Q to K third*
18 K Kt takes K P	18 Kt takes Kt
19 K B P two sq†	19 Q Kt checks
20 P takes Kt	20 Q to Q B third
21 Q to K B second	21 K R P one sq
22 Q B to K R fourth	22 Q P one sq
23 Q B takes Kt	23 P takes B
24 K R checks	24 Q B to Q second
25 K B to K fourth	25 Q to Q B fourth
26 Q R to K sq	26 Q R to K sq
27 K B to Q third	27 K R checks
28 K to K Kt sq	28 R takes R
29 R takes R	29 K to Q sq
30 R to K sq	30 Q B to its third
31 B to K fourth	31 Q to K R fourth
32 Q B P one sq‡	32 Q P one sq
33 K B to Q B second	33 P takes P
34 P takes P	34 K to Q B sq
35 R to K seventh	35 K to Q Kt sq
36 R to K sixth	36 Q P one sq
37 B to Q sq	37 B to Q fourth
38 R takes K B P	38 P takes P
39 R to Q sixth	39 Q B P one sq
40 R takes B.	40 Q B P to Q B eighth becomes a Queen, and will win.§

* This is evidently a bad move, his position is however much crowded.

† It is surprising Mr. Szen did not take Kt with K R, in order afterwards to play Q B to K B fourth.

‡ Instead of this move he ought to have taken Q B.

§ The latter part of this game is well played by M. De la Bourdonnais.

Solution to Problem V.

White.	Black.
1 Kt from Q Kt third to Q R fifth+	1 K to Q R third
2 Q to Q Kt fifth+	2 B takes Q.
3 K B checkmates at Q Kt seventh.	

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Chiari *will find, on further examination, that the Queen cannot be taken* with impunity.
We shall be happy to receive any communications respecting "Oriental modes of play."
The problem is too easy for publication.
P. D. *There are volumes of problems only by Andersen, Brede, Brown, D'Orville, Lewis, &c.*

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES EVANS, of No. 351, Strand, at No. 5, New Street Square; and published by him at the Office of the Pictorial Times, No. 351, Strand, on Saturday, April 5, 1845.